EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

THERE is a danger in floating slogans in the unruly regions of international politics. Most such fiery chickens come home to roost and some of them at very unpropitious moments. We have only to remember Kaiser Wilhelm's dictum that "Germany's future lies on the seas," or Litvinov's maxim about peace being "indivisible." Still, with all the necessary doubts taken into account, we may say today that Europe's fate and future is bound to Africa. And this means a lot. First of all, a far-reaching change in the political climate of the Old Continent, Britain included.

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EUROPE needs Africa: East and West, Centre and North. The uranium of the Belgian Congo, the oil, metals and minerals of newly rediscovered Sahara, the food resources of Western and Eastern Africa are indispensable to the European economy. Above all, Africa is a strategic "must" for the defence of Free Europe. If Senegal, Dakar or Kenya should turn Communist, there would also be little hope for Paris and Rome. Here is a limit where any "anti-colonialism," which is not utterly reckless, has to stop. In the same way as Central Asia is vital for Soviet defence and economy—although it is non-Russian in population—so is Africa for the economy and defence of Europe. This point, an essential *quid pro quo*, will probably be thrashed out thoroughly at the future summit conference or in its ante-chambers. In the meantime, it cannot be allowed to slip away from any deliberation concerning both Africa and the Middle East. Seen from this fateful point of view, Colonel Nasser is a part of the African problem. Of the Colonel's three imperial "circles"—the Pan-Arab, the Pan-Moslem, and the Pan-African—the last is likely to be the most incendiary, although the Colonel himself may not reap the ultimate advantage.

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THERE is surely a fanciful exaggeration in the idea that hidden Soviet initiative is fomenting all the troubles in present-day Asia: the Saudi *coup d'etat*, President Sukarno's attempt to impose a "guided democracy" upon divided Indonesia, the incursions of the Imam of Oman, and the tensions in and around Bahrein. Moscow is not as diabolic as all that, and some of these happenings may not even serve her purposes. Nevertheless, it is certainly true that all these countries—and some others which figure in the news—are important and vital oil-bearing regions. And whether or not it is a matter of pure coincidence that oil and troubles go together nowadays, it surely cannot be denied that whoever controls the sources of oil and the channels through which it flows in Asia, both pipelines and waterways, may attempt a systematic campaign of extortion by threatening Europe with strangulation by oil shortage. Even now, when the Arabs are not yet united, Free Europe pays annually more than $1,000m., via the big oil companies, to diverse Arab states and rulers (some $325m. of it to bankrupt Saudia and more than $350m. to the rulers of Kuwait and the Trucial Sheikhs). If all these states and principalities were to unite—even for the modest purpose of extorting oil-tribute—the squeeze upon the European economy might become intolerable, political pressure disregarded. It might be no less intolerable should the cautious and clever Soviets hover on the sidelines, encouraging the proletarian sheikhs and the socialist colonels and diverse federated princes with bridge-over credits and timely imports.

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WHATEVER might be, under the prevailing circumstances, the proper European and Western policy towards the oil-bearing countries of nearer Asia, it is surely a counsel of prudence not to let Africa slip down a similar road. If there should be a Federation in that part of the world, it ought to be a Eurafrican Federation. The European Free Trade Area on one hand and the British Commonwealth connection on the other may serve as a beginning. The development should not, however, stop at this point. Here is a fruitful field for imaginative political thought and action. African initiative and co-responsibility is necessary from the start. Countries like Ghana and Abyssinia have their part to play and a reasonable Mr. Bourguiba is, of course, essential to such a scheme. Anyhow, none of these three prospective African partners has anything to gain from an ambitious Colonel Nasser brewing his Pan-African *mystique*.

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NOR should it be forgotten that an important precondition of a constructive African development is complete British-Continental solidarity. Britain has to re-enter Europe if Europe is to stay in Africa.

Jerusalem, April 10.

U.A.R.-ITALY TRADE

An agreement has been signed between the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic and Italy for the supply of up to 100,000 tons of Italian wheat in return for Egyptian agricultural products, Cairo Radio announced last night.

Havana Rebels Stage Short Terror Reign

HAVANA, Wednesday (UP). — Cuban rebels opened a reign of terror marked by bombings and gunfire in the heart of Havana today, but within hours the Government announced the outbreak had been crushed.

At midday, the insurgents hurled three bombs in the city, sabotaged the power system, attacked several radio stations, proclaimed the start of a long-heralded general strike and engaged police in a running gunbattle on the outskirts. Several persons were reported killed.

But late in the afternoon President Fulgencio Batista's Government took over the microphones of Radio Reloj and claimed that the situation was under control.

The Government said the disorders were provoked by small armed groups working under orders of the Communist party. It added that many of the assailants have been killed, while "the forces of law and order have suffered no losses whatsoever."

(Reuter, UP)

Foreign Troops Must Go, Morocco Decides

RABAT, Wednesday (Reuter). — King Mohammed has said that any new military agreement with a foreign country must be preceded by recognition of the principle of the withdrawal of foreign troops. This was announced in a communique today after a meeting of the Cabinet.

French, Spanish and American troops are at present stationed in Morocco.

In Moscow, TASS reported today that the first official Moroccan Government delegation ever to visit the Soviet Union has arrived for trade talks.

Cairo Radio said last night that the Chinese Ambassador to Cairo is preparing to fly to the Yemen to present his credentials as envoy to that country. He will take with him a group of technicians who will tour the Yemen in preparation for the arrival of Chinese industrial equipment.

Danish UNEF Troops March in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday (UP). — The Danish contingent replacements of 450 officers and soldiers to the United Nations forces in the Gaza Strip yesterday marched through Copenhagen after a parade at the military drill grounds.

In a few days the first part of the contingent will fly to Egypt.

Power Transformers Blasted in Nicosia

NICOSIA, Wednesday (Reuter). — Three bombs exploded in electric power transformers near the Government-controlled Cyprus Broadcasting Station early today.

Some damage was caused and the current was cut for about half an hour.

South Hula Canal To Be Completed Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — Two shoveldozers and two bulldozers resumed work on the drainage canal in the southern Hula area at 8.15 this morning. They were later joined by a third shoveldozer.

Work went on at full speed until nightfall without interference and it is believed that the entire operation in this area may be completed by tomorrow night.

The nine labourers engaged in the project filled in part of the canal along the original route where it passed through the disputed area and continued excavating other sections of the ditch. They also dug a new stretch by-passing the disputed lands.

The re-routing affects only a 75 metre-long section which has been moved a few metres westwards.

Brief Breakdown

One of the shoveldozers broke down during the day due to a mechanical fault and was immediately replaced by another held in reserve. The breakdown was soon repaired and all five machines, some of them armoured, then continued operations.

Between 8.45 and 9.45 this morning four or five explosions were heard from the other side of the border—apparently caused by Syrian activities in their territory.

A U.N. observer and an Israel liaison officer kept a look-out some 300 metres from the canal.

For the first time in a week Syrian shepherds were seen bringing their flocks out to graze across the frontier and *felaheen* resumed work on their vegetable plots. Although non-military activity was evident on the Syrian side, it seems that the inhabitants of Jeleibineh have not yet returned to their homes, and that the Syrian Army is still in control of the village.

Immunity for Ships On Government Service

GENEVA, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Second Committee of the 87-state conference codifying the Law of the Sea today adopted two important articles on immunity of warships and other ships used on government non-commercial service on the high seas.

The committee dealing with the general regime of the high seas approved the text of Article 32, stating that warships on the high seas have complete immunity from the jurisdiction of any state other than the flag state.

Article 33, approved by 46 votes (including Britain, the U.S.) to 9 (including the Soviet Union), with two abstentions, was proposed by the U.S. and rules that "ships owned or operated by a state and where only on government non-commercial service shall, when in the high seas, have complete immunity from the jurisdiction of any state other than the flag state."

Mr. Michael Comay, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, left Israel yesterday on his way back to Geneva, where he is leading the Israel delegation to the conference.

Soviets Building Port for Yemen

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — About 100 Soviet bloc technicians are hastening construction of a port at Ras el Khatib on the coast of Yemen, the Foreign Office reported today.

A spokesman said as far as is known here work on the port has been going on for at least a month. But he could not confirm a report published in the London "Evening News" that Ras el Khatib will become a naval base for the United Arab Republic.

(INA reported from Washington, quoting U.S. officials as saying today that Russian technicians are building a naval base for the U.A.R. at Ras el Khatib.)

According to the "Evening News" story, signed by its diplomatic correspondent, the port will "challenge British naval power in the Red Sea" and will increase the menace to Britain's nearby Aden Protectorate which Yemen claims.

The paper said Russian freighters already have unloaded 25,000 tons of cement and a number of cement mixers and bulldozers for the harbour work as well as equipment for a high-power radio station.

Three Polish submarines have been delivered at Alexandria for the UAR Navy and ultimately will be based at the new port, the "Evening News" asserted. It claimed that some 500 Russian and Czech engineers, military technicians and instructors are at present in the Yemen.

In Cairo, the Yemeni Legation claimed today, border fighting has broken out again between British and Yemeni forces.

Ramallah: Bunche Is Named Scopus Envoy

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, has appointed Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Under-Secretary, to join Dr. Francisco Urrutia, as his representatives to carry out an inspection of Mt. Scopus to implement the agreement on that area.

This was reported by Ramallah Radio last night quoting what it said was an official notification from the U.N. Headquarters to the Jordan Government. There was no confirmation of the report from any other source.

The radio stated that Dr. Urrutia, who arrived in the Middle East recently, has already started on this work.

Baghdad Radio said last night that Dr. Urrutia left the Old City of Jerusalem for Amman, where he conferred yesterday with the Jordan Minister, Samir Rifa'i, on the Mt. Scopus issue.

One-Day Protest Strike in Tyre

A 24-hour strike was held yesterday in Tyre, the ancient southern Lebanese city, to protest against the refusal of the authorities to release those still being detained after the recent five-day general strike, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

The strike was also held as a sign of mourning for those killed and wounded when police fired into a crowd of several thousand demonstrators a week ago. A number of opposition parliamentary deputies arrived from Beirut to participate in yesterday's strike.

German Teacher, Ex-Nazi, Put On Trial for Anti-Semitism

OFFENBURG, West Germany, Wednesday (Reuter). — Ludwig Pankand Zind, 51, a school teacher, went on trial today accused of having made anti-Semitic remarks in a conversation with a local businessman of partly Jewish descent.

He is charged with publicly approving the Nazi extermination of Jews, of making insulting statements about Jews, and of slighting the memory of the dead. The conversation is alleged to have taken place in a restaurant last year.

According to the indictment, Zind said to the businessman, Kurt Lieber, who is half-Jewish, "Someone forgot to let you go up in smoke," and "Israel should be wiped out and will be wiped out." Zind was suspended from the school where he was employed on December 31, and arrested on January 22.

Zind told the Court President today his remarks to Lieber were meant in an ironic and bantering way. He said he believed the basic concepts of Nazism held good. He had not known Lieber was of Jewish blood, or had been in a concentration camp. Zind, questioned by the President, said he had told Lieber "far too few" Jews had been gassed, but he meant by this that not so many Jews had been gassed as had been made out at the Nuremberg war criminal trials.

At one point, Zind turned to the President and said, "Mr. President, I must tell you once again that I can well understand the Arabs in their struggle for freedom against Israel. This state is a plague spot in the world." There was a disturbance in the court at this, and the President called for order and rebuked him.

Zind told the court he had been a member of the duelling corps at his university. He had joined the S.A. Nazi military organisation in 1934, and the Nazi Party in 1937. During the war he served on the eastern front as a captain in a pioneer battalion. After the war a denazification court found him a lesser offender and he was reemployed as a school teacher in 1948.

The prosecutor, Dr. Carl Kougle, told the court that a further charge against Zind was being considered. Zind is said to have stated during the same conversation that he had "bashed in skulls" of hundreds of Jews in the east. Zind denied having made such a remark.

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden
death of our Treasurer

Avraham Salzman ז"ל

The Management and Workers of the
National Insurance Institute

Jakarta Queries U.S. on Soviet Arms Charge

JAKARTA, Wednesday (UP). — Prime Minister Djuanda summoned U.S. Ambassador Howard Jones today to ask for "clarification" of recent Washington statements on Indonesian arms purchases from Communist countries.

Their one-hour meeting was the second in two days for Mr. Jones, who met Foreign Minister Dubandrio yesterday.

Mr. Lincoln White, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, was attacked in editorials of several Jakarta newspapers.

"Suluh Indonesia" said it feared that Mr. White's statement on Monday was "a new note in a campaign to topple the Djuanda Cabinet."

"Harian Rakjat," Communist Party organ, accused the U.S. of attempting to delay the suppression of the rebels in Sumatra.

On Monday Mr. White said he has "no doubt whatever" that the Jakarta Government was buying arms from the Soviet bloc.

(In Bukittinggi, a spokesman of the rebel regime accused Egypt today of training Indonesian pilots to fly warplanes bought by the Jakarta Government from the Soviet bloc. He said bombers were being assembled in Egypt with the help of Czechoslovak engineers and would be delivered to Jakarta shortly.)

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jakarta denied that Indonesia was planning to nationalise U.S. oil company holdings and had sent technicians to Russia for training. He was commenting on a press report to that effect, which claimed nationalization would be carried out within 90 days.

Want Clear Reply On All-Korea Elections

PEKING, Wednesday (Reuter). — The 16 Governments which formed the U.N. Command in the Korean War in a note to the Chinese Government today asked North Korea to state clearly whether it accepts all-Korean elections under U.N. supervision.

The note, delivered by the British Charge d'Affaires here, Mr. Duncan Wilson, replied to the Chinese and North Korean demands for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and welcomed the Chinese announcement that they had begun withdrawal of their forces in North Korea.

Chief Rabbis Protest Mt. Olives Desecration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Chief Rabbis I.H. Herzog and Y. Nissim on Monday sent an urgent letter to the Foreign Minister requesting speedy action to prevent further desecration of the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives.

The letter was sent following eye-witness reports of such desecration by Passover pilgrims who ascended Mt. Zion (on the border of the Old City), a spokesman for Rabbi Nissim's Office told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

These observers noted that the Arabs were ploughing on the Mt. of Olives, destroying tombstones and removing them for building purposes.

The Chief Rabbis have asked that the Foreign Minister make use of all available political channels to prevent the desecration of a holy place and the dishonouring of the dead.

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Ike Says U.S. May Stop Tests If Coming Series Satisfy Scientists

Voroshilov To Visit Belgrade

BELGRADE, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Klement Voroshilov of the Soviet Union will pay a state visit to Yugoslavia next month, it was announced today. The visit, originally planned for the autumn of 1956, had been postponed several times because of friction between the two countries.

Mr. Voroshilov will visit Poland in the latter half of this month.

Mrs. Meir Receives Soviet Ambassador

Foreign Minister Meir received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. M. Bodrov, yesterday. The meeting was requested by the envoy.

It was Mr. Bodrov's first official contact with the Foreign Minister since he took up his position.

The discussion lasted two hours and covered matters outstanding between the two countries. The length of the meeting was due in part to the fact that the discussion was carried on through interpreters.

Ahdut and Mapam Back Khrushchev Atom Ban

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Ahdut Ha'avoda spokesman tonight disclosed that the party's Ministers in the Cabinet would be directed to "demand the Government's active support for all steps capable of lessening international tension so as to save the world from the catastrophe of nuclear tests."

The spokesman said that although the party had not as yet had the opportunity to study the letter from Mr. Khrushchev which was handed to Mr. Ben-Gurion this week by the Soviet Ambassador, they presumed that it contained an appeal to the Government to support the Soviet Union's proposals concerning the cessation of nuclear tests by agreed control.

Mapam's political committee, in a list of resolutions adopted here today also welcomed Russia's initiative in stopping nuclear tests.

The committee, in addition, called for an end to the supply of arms to the Middle East and demanded that the militarization of Germany, particularly with atomic weapons, be prevented.

Dulles: 'Open Skies' To Break Deadlock

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). Secretary of State Dulles said today the U.S. "open skies" proposal for aerial disarmament inspection should provide a solid basis for arms reduction.

Speaking to a meeting of the Aero Club of Washington, attended by delegates of the Federation Aeronatique International, he recalled that President Eisenhower had yesterday urged Mr. Nikita Khrushchev to accept the "open skies" proposal.

He devoted most of his speech to the importance of international cooperation through aviation. He said, "The way to real cooperation lies in acceptance of the proposition that civil aviation should be designed to permit maximum contact and understanding among the peoples of the world."

Mr. Dulles conferred yesterday with the U.S. disarmament negotiator, Mr. James J. Wadsworth, and members of an advisory panel appointed to assist the Secretary on disarmament questions.

In Istanbul the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Nikita Rijov, called on Premier Adnan Menderes last night and was reported by political quarters to have expressed Russian objections to the erection of NATO guided missile bases in Turkey.

Action Would Be Unilateral

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told his press conference today he would consider very seriously a suspension of nuclear tests provided the scientific reports from the forthcoming Eniwetok explosions are satisfactory.

He said that if, after the Eniwetok tests, the scientists would tell him they had largely or almost completely found out the things they wanted to know, he thought it would be perfectly proper to suspend tests—not as part of an agreement but as a unilateral American action.

The President made it clear he would not do this simply to follow the Soviet Union's announcement of a test suspension.

No Rigid Conditions

Mr. Eisenhower was also asked if he considered a start on his proposal, for setting up technical groups to study methods of inspecting disarmament, essential before he would go to a summit meeting with the Soviet leaders. He made this proposal in a letter sent yesterday to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

The President replied he would not make that a necessary condition at all. He said that if there were preparatory work of another kind that was effective and satisfactory, he would not put that as a separate condition.

Asked to comment on whether the U.S. should concern itself with testing only so-called "clean" nuclear weapons, the President replied that it must be understood in all honesty that, although they were described as "clean" bombs, there was still a percentage of what was called dirty residual. The President said he did not think one could say that they could test only clean weapons. The real purpose of the tests was to see how they could make cleaner weapons and get nearer to perfection.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether the report of the detectability of tests completed by a special study group under Dr. James Killian would be made public. He said he thought that the methods of detection and other parts of the report could very well be brought out. The President said it was true, as Mr. Dulles remarked yesterday, that the report said the number of inspection stations which would be necessary on the territory of nuclear powers to check on tests would be larger than had been thought earlier.

Answering another question, the President denied suggestions that his plan for reorganizing the Defence Department would turn his Secretary of Defence into a military "czar." (Last week Mr. Eisenhower called on Congress to give greatly increased powers to the Secretary of Defence and to create truly unified commands responsible to the Secretary and not to the secretaries of the three armed services.)

Khrushchev Hits Israel Policy; Says Jews Too Intellectual

PARIS, Wednesday (INA).— Premier Khrushchev of Russia severely attacked "Israel's mistaken way" and the "Jewish distaste for collective life" in an exclusive interview appearing in "Figaro" today.

The interview is part of a series by the paper on "Those Who Guide the Destinies of the World." An interview with Premier David Ben-Gurion appears tomorrow.

Mr. Khrushchev said that "Israel has not adopted a position favourable for the Jewish people at large. The Soviet Union voted in the U.N. for the creation of Israel and supported her. But Israel has shown herself ungrateful and has made a mistaken choice."

He was reported to have further said, "Israel plans are imperialistic and she is an enemy of the Socialist countries. We buy only few oranges from Israel and we can do without them."

On the Jewish settlement of Birobidjan, the Premier said that Jews arrived there inflamed with enthusiasm, but "soon most of them left."

Mr. Khrushchev said that the intellectual inclination of the Jewish masses "tears them away from other occupations." Other nationalities in the Soviet Union made a success of their communal national life, while the Jews failed.

In Budapest, Mr. Khrushchev, who leaves for Moscow tomorrow after a week's tour of Hungary, was due today to sign a communique on the talks he had with party and Government officials during his stay.

(Letter from Paris, — P. 6)

CHURCHILL CANCELS TRIP TO U.S.

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Sir Winston Churchill has cancelled his visit to the U.S. because it is considered inadvisable that he make the journey.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, who was accompanied by the Director of the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry, Mr. Michael Tsur. Mr. Tsur presented Mr. Ben-Zvi with a letter of thanks from the President of the Philippines for the gift he had sent him.

The President yesterday also received Mr. Reuven Barkatt of the Histadrut Executive Committee.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the first U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Prof. James McDonald; the President of the Zionist Federation of South Africa, Mr. Israel Dunsky, and the publisher of the "Toronto Telegraph," Mr. John Basset.

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Mr. D. Good, Labour Attaché at the U.S. Embassy, yesterday paid a farewell visit to the Tel Aviv Labour Council before his departure for the U.S. on leave.

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The Mayor of Cologne and Mrs. Theo Biraven were yesterday the guests of Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem, and Deputy Mayors P. Jacobi and R. Kalantar. They were later the luncheon guests of Dr. Jacobi, together with Justice and Mrs. A. Witkon; Prof. and Mrs. S. Eisenstadt; Mr. M. Shattner, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Savir.

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A memorial meeting to mark the tenth anniversary of the death of Gideon Ayalon and his Palmach comrades, who fell while on their way to the relief of Safad, was held in the town yesterday.

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Prof. G. Dessau, of Italy, a mining geology expert, has arrived to take up his post as guest lecturer at the Technion, under the auspices of the U.N. Technical Aid Board.

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Mrs. S. Gestetner, the Secretary of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, and Mrs. Myer Stephany, and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Ross, yesterday visited the Wizo Baby Home in Jerusalem.

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Mr. Mendel Kohansky has been appointed Director of Public Relations of the Tel Aviv University — School of Law and Economics.

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A Pesah get-together of members of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club will be held at 1.15 this afternoon at Z.O.A. House.

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The Jerusalem Chamber Opera Group (E. Nadiv, L. Barkai, S. Benedik, E. Wagner, Musical director — A. Zemanek) will give a repeat performance of excerpts from Menotti's Opera "The Old Maid and the Thief" for the benefit of the Israel Composers Fund on Saturday, April 12, at 8.30 p.m. at Beit Hillel, Jerusalem.

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ENGAGEMENT

COHEN—KOEHLER

The engagement is announced of Chaim Cohen, A.A.C.C.A., C.P.A. (Isr.), only son of Mrs. Cohen and the late Dr. Max Cohen, of Jerusalem, to Rosel Koehler, B.Sc., younger daughter of Rabbi Dr. and Mrs. Max Koehler, of London. An "At Home" will be held on Shabbat, April 19, 1958, from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at 6 Rehov Messilat Yesharim, Jerusalem.

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BIRTH

SMITH — To Shoshana and Haim Smith, a daughter, sister to Rachel Leah, at Beersheba Hadassah Hospital, April 6, 1958.

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BIRTH — BRITH MILAH

SCHMIDT — To Shirley (nee Gross) and Simon Schmidt a son, Zeev Michael, brother to Michael, on April 7, 1958. Brith Milah on Tuesday, April 15, 11 a.m. at Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv. Friends are cordially invited.

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BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. Erich Kaufmann will be at home on Saturday, April 19, 1958 from 6-8 p.m. at their residence, 5 Rehov Chen, Givat-Rambam (opp. Water Tower) on the occasion of the *Bar-Mitzvah* of their son Raphael Shlomo. Family and friends are cordially invited.

Stone Laid for Otto Hirsch Memorial

NAHARIYA, Wednesday. — The residents of Shavei Zion and many guests from elsewhere, most of them born in Germany, gathered near the beach this afternoon to lay the foundation stone for an Otto Hirsch Memorial Pavilion in the garden that already bears his name.

Otto Hirsch lived in Stuttgart, became a prominent leader of German Jewry, and was murdered by the Nazis in Mauthausen in 1941. Among those who paid tribute to his outstanding personality were Prof. Ernst Simon, of the Hebrew University; Dr. S. Moses, State Controller; Dr. Y. Foerder, of the Bank Leumi. Among the gathering was also the prelate of Heidelberg, Dr. Hermann Maass.

Finnish 'Burning Bush' Tapistry for Knesset

A 1.5m. by 1.75m. tapestry, representing the burning bush, the work of the renowned Finnish artist Invesallo, was brought to Israel via Mandelbaum Gate this week by a group of Finnish Christian pilgrims, who are to present it to the Knesset as a gift.

The tapestry, which took several years to weave, will be handed over to the Knesset Speaker at a special ceremony today by the leader of the group, Pastor Muroma, who is Head of the Finnish Bible Society in Helsinki.

The pilgrim group consists of 44 men and women who are to tour Israel for three weeks with Argov tours of Jerusalem. They had visited Christian Holy Places in Jordan. *(Itim)*

Struck Prize For 'Jacob and the Angel'

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The annual Hermann Struck prize was awarded at the Chagall Art Centre yesterday to Shmuel Bonneh for his oil painting "And Jacob Wrestled with the Angel." The second prize went to Raphael Mohar for his gouache composition, "Fishing Boats, 1958," and the third to Avraham Yaskil for a still life drawing, "With Candlesticks."

The prizes, awarded by the Municipality, totalled IL400.

The jury, consisting of Mr. S. Itzkovitz, Mr. Y. Harris and Mrs. V. Eichenbaum, favourably mentioned an oil painting of Melitta Shiffer, but regretted that, for lack of funds, it could not award her any cash prize.

AGREEMENT ON SAFAD WATERS

SAFAD, Wednesday. — Agreement on the use of the waters of the Ein Po'em spring in Wadi Tawahin, was reached yesterday at the Ministry of Interior in Jerusalem between the Safad Municipality and the Mekorot Company.

According to the agreement, Mekorot will supply the town with 500-700 cu.m. of water daily, and the Municipality will cease all work on deflecting the course of the spring's waters.

110 More Shops Fit for Tourists

The Government Tourist Corporation has issued certificates of recommendation to another 110 shops throughout the country with the start of the Tenth Anniversary, the Corporation announced in Jerusalem recently.

In addition to these, the Corporation has also recommended 20 garages in the three cities and in Tiberias, Nazareth, Beersheba and Eilat as suitable for tourists.

Pazz Spend IL750,000 On Improvements

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Pazz Company will spend IL750,000 during the next 12 months on modernizing and expanding installations, service and filling stations and aircraft fuelling equipment it has acquired from Shell, the new Board of Directors decided in London last week.

Another project is the decoration of Pazz stations and the illumination of the "Pazz Bridge" (better known as Shell Bridge) in Wadi Rushmiya for the 10th Anniversary celebrations.

CRICKET OPENER

ASHKELON, Wednesday. — The first cricket match of the season will be played here on Saturday, when the local XI meet Tel Aviv.

Persons living in Tel Aviv and environs wishing to play cricket this season are invited to contact Dr. B. Cohen, Tel. 864224, while those in southern settlements may contact Mr. Phillip Gillon at 24, Rehov Hashikma, Ashkelon, (Tel. 149).

Religious Services

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6 p.m.; Arvit, 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.15 p.m.; Arvit, 6.20 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6 p.m.; Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m. (Maskir — Sermon: Prof. Dr. E. Simon). Friday night: 6 p.m.; Saturday: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St): Tonight: 5.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.30 a.m.; Minha, 5.45 p.m.; Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.15 pm. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Yiskor, 10 a.m. (Sermon Dr. Abraham); Friday night, 6 p.m.; Saturday: Sharit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.15 and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 5.55 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha, 5.45 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 am.; Minha, 5.55 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.55 p.m.

"Tiferet Zvi" (9 Herman Cohen St.): — Tonight: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Yiskor. Cantor L. Glans and Choir.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tonight, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hathia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 am.; Minha, 6.05 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.55 p.m.; Arvit, 6.38 pm.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): — Tonight: 6.05 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit, 6.05 p.m.; Saturday: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

ASSETS. — Spain and West Germany signed two agreements yesterday, settling disposition of German assets in Spain seized after World War II.

Beersheba Hostel For Deaf and Dumb

Jerusalem Post Bureau

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday.— The estimated 300 deaf and dumb residents of the Negev will be soon able to occupy their own hostel in this town. The cornerstone of the building was laid yesterday in the presence of the Mayor, and the building is expected to be ready for the housewarming celebration in about six months time. This will be the second clubhouse of the Israel Association of the Deaf and Dumb. The other, the Helen Keller Home, is near Tel Aviv.

The Municipality has donated one dunam of land for the building, which will cost IL20,000, part of which has already been covered by public donations. Mr. Lesly Rayner, a local architect, planned the building.

The new home will have rooms reserved for deaf and dumb tourists. To cover running expenses, the home will rent out its main hall for performances and receptions.

At a later stage, a trade school for the deaf and dumb is to be added.

MURDER. — Mohammed el Matrouk, a Kuwait millionaire, was reported yesterday to have been murdered in mysterious circumstances in Basra. He was reported to be worth £2m. and possessed 55 houses in Basra alone.

Haifa Fishermen Hunt Sardines at Night

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Haifa Bay sardine fishing season started last night. The boats had no luck, however, and brought back no sardines.

This year, 15 groups of fishermen will try their luck in the bay. They will work on moonless nights through November, using bright lamps to attract the sardines.

The Fishermen's Union has signed a contract with the fish canneries who are to buy the whole catch. They have guaranteed a price of from 480 pruta to IL1.250 per kilo, according to the size of the fish. The men will be permitted to keep one half of the biggest fish caught, for sale on the market.

New Export Item Cattle-Fish

HAIFA, Wednesday.—Israel's newest export, two tons of cuttle-fish, has just been shipped to Greece by the Fishermen's Union. The fish fetched $280 and $570 respectively. More will be sent in future.

The fishermen bring home the cuttle-fish together with their regular catch, but in Israel they can find few buyers for them. Although the fish is considered a delicacy, Israelis do not know how to prepare it. As a result, the fish have hitherto been sold for fish meal, fetching only 150 pruta per kilo. The export earns the men over IL1 per kilo as the Government grants them the export premium of 750 pruta per dollar.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 1 Hariap, 63676.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 24063. Nordau, 183 Ben-Yehuda, 23573. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. **JAFFA**: Al-Kamal, 65 Rehov 4. **RAMAT GAN**: Hatichon, 86 Hatichon, Ramat Yitshak, 71949. **PETAH TIKVA**: Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Haim. **REHOVOT**: Lewin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. **NATANYA**: Hamagen. **HAIFA**: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Givant, 1 Hariap, 63676. Btesh, 10 Straus, 2311. **TEL AVIV**: (Day) — Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275. Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Bilski, Dizengoff Circle, 26348. Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 23049. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA**: Noga, 81896. (Night). — Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA**: Noga, 81896. **RAMAT GAN**: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. **PETAH TIKVA**: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. **REHOVOT**: Lewin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. **NATANYA**: Nassi. **HAIFA**: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Ben-Yehuda, 7 Ben-Yehuda, 2811. Zichron Moshe, 16 Yishayahu, 4191. **TEL AVIV**: (Day) — Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Kitelwitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 22220. Mercaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben-Yehuda, 22923. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA**: Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Jerusalem, 81445. (Night) Mirpa, 77 Allenby, 3487. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA**: Sa'ad. **RAMAT GAN**: Magen, 36 Bialik, 73674. **PETAH TIKVA**: Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT**: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **NATANYA**: Nassi. **HAIFA**: Nordau, 18 Nordau, 4039.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 63968. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 36 Sheinkin, 25411.

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Karetka, 25 Abarbanel, 5067. Dr. Oren, 62 Agripas, 5475. Dr. Levinger, 32 King George, 2377.
TEL AVIV: As this evening.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: As this evening.

ISRAEL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING BULLETIN No. 10

Ships in Haifa Port between 7.4.58—9.4.58

Ship	Flag	Cargo discharged	Cargo loaded
Ampal	Isr.	discharging wheat	
Aliya	Isr.	waiting for orders	
Tapuz	Isr.	generals	
Cupido	Ital.	generals	
Korana	Yugos.	600 tons Boxboards	
J. Toft	Danish	1,235 tons copra	1,000 tons cement
Geffen	Isr.	generals	citrus
Palmach	Isr.	60 tons Boxboards	15,000 citrus, 180 tons ground nuts, pipes
Ashkelon	Isr.	completed discharging	
Exilona	Amer.	800 tons generals	100 tons generals
Hadar	Isr.	1,560 tons generals	80,000 cases citrus
Fairway	German	468 tons timber and rubber	
C. Madre	Ital.	70 tons generals	800 building iron

Ships laid up (all Isr.): Artza, Dvora, A. Graets, Tel-Aviv, Tarkon.
Total dead weight 40,132 tons.

Cargo discharged on Wed. 5,541 t. Total in 1958 409,168 t.
Cargo loaded on Wed. 465 t. Total in 1958 107,917 t.
Citrus loaded on Wed. 4,973 cases. Total in 1958 6,087,107 cases.

Cargo discharged and loaded on Wed. 6,207 t. Total in 1958 737,518 t.

Ships in Tel-Aviv/Jaffa Ports between 8.4.58—9.4.58

Ship	Flag	Cargo
M. Anja	Dutch	175 tons generals
Cat. Madre	Ital.	360 tons generals
Fairway	German	200 tons generals
Vinterland	Swed.	480 tons generals
Exilona	Amer.	1,000 tons generals
Ashkelon	Isr.	480 tons generals

Sum total discharged since beginning of year 61,948 tons.
Sum total citrus loaded since beginning of season 1,168,798 cases.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 9, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL.10)	99[illegible]
6% Comp. Loan 56/67	73[illegible]
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 1	99[illegible]
3½% Comp. Loan	59[illegible]
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Tavel Dollar x)	89[illegible]
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	93
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	100[illegible]
4½% Def Bonds f)	99[illegible]
6½% Def. Bonds g)	101[illegible]
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	96[illegible]
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	98[illegible]
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	215
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	101[illegible]
ditto g)	109[illegible]
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	97[illegible]
ditto g)	104[illegible]
6% Deb. 57/63 f)	96[illegible]
ditto g)	98[illegible]
Igroth Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	100
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/66	
Class "A" f)	96[illegible]
Class "B" g)	106[illegible]
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	150
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	83[illegible]
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	97[illegible]
Ata ord. "B" sh.	76
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	78
7% con. debs. 58/63	74[illegible]
"Teva" ord. sh.	80
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	118
Paza 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	83[illegible]
Bizur 6% debs. 56/63	91
Nir 8% pref. sh.	88
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	75[illegible]
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	81[illegible]
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	78
5% debs.	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	58
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1015
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	80[illegible]
Assis Bajarano "B" sh.	75
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	116[illegible]
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	56
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	311[illegible]
Delek ord. sh. "C"	81[illegible]
Mekorot pref. sh.	71[illegible]
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	80

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex. coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800. Housing Loan Savings

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli** :—
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo** :—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-3.30. Tomorrow 10-6. Saturday 10-6.

• **Exhibitions**:—
1) Permanent Exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 2) Ancient Pottery, Glass and Textiles from various civilizations. 3) Preview of Primitive Sculpture. 4) Animals in graphic arts. 5) Mordechai Narkiss Memorial Exhibition. 6) Paintings and drawings by Yehoshua Kovarsky. Bezalel 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Saturday 10-1.

Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities. Recent finds: Chalcolithic Ossuaries from Azor and marble statue of Nemesis. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1, Saturday 10-1.

10 Years of Painting and Sculpture, Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists, Jerusalem Artists House, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Saturday 10-1.

Gouaches 1957/58 by Fima (E. Roaytenberg). Silver jewellery by Seri (exclusive to Georg Jensen Inc. Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.). Rina Gallery, 19 Princess Mary Avenue (entrance Rehov Yanai). Tel. 5910.

Oils, water colours, drawings by Ludwig Jonas. Sculpures by K. E. Marcus. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2. Saturday 10-2.

• **Schocken Library**:—
Exhibition of the three medieval illuminated MSS: the Nuremberg Mahzor; two Passover Haggadot. Schocken Library, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Saturday closed.

• **Film Shows**:—
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Williams Planetarium**:—
Two shows, 5.15 and 6.45 p.m. daily and at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

• **Tours**:—
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m. a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 5250 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4081, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Synagogue Tours**:—
Leaving the Jerusalem Artists' House at 4.15 p.m. Reservations accepted at Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment**:—
Topas Club (Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya), Dance Music, Entertainment Programme.

Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL3.

Cafe de Paris — 181 Rehov Dizengoff. Tel.: [illegible] Real French Cuisine. Paris atmosphere. Moderate prices. Brochettes Parisiennes.

• **Tourist Service**:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 60 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. [illegible]

• **Exhibitions**:—
Mokady, 30 years of painting (1928-1958); Bat Yosef (Miriam Hellerman), Paintings and Watercolours: Ferro (Iceland) — Paintings and Drawings: Museum. 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Entrance by tickets obtained in advance.

• **Circus** :—
Medrano, Malchei Yisrael, 3 perfs.: 10 a.m., 2 p.m. Saturday 6.30, 9.35.

• **Z.O.A. House**:—
Tourist Service (9-1) and daily.

• **Theatre**: —
Habimah, "This Earth," (for youth), 11 a.m. Ohel, "The Seven Adventures of Kish and Kush," Bamatenu, 11 a.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service**: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Jerusalem Street. Tel. 4876.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Collection of Israel Contemporary Art. Fortnightly Exhibit: Ceramic Vase by Hannah Zunz-Charak. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Town Hall. 10-1, 4-7. Tomorrow and Saturday too.

Works of Haifa and Northern istrict Artists Beit Chagall, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 5-8. Mridays 10-1. Saturdays and Holidays conducted tours by the artists.

"Passover in Jewish Folk Art." New acquisition: "Yemenite Handicraft." Monthly exhibit: Rumanian Folk Art. Open daily 10-12, 6-8.30, Saturday 10-1. Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. Fridays and Mondays closed.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions** :—
Exhibition of Arts and Crafts by Artists of Ein Hod. Artists House. Opening.

• **Synagogue Tour**:—
Leaving new Histadrut building at 4 p.m. Tickets at Jerusalem Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions** :—
Exhibition by Artists of Kibbutz Artzi: Artists House, 9 Rehov Alharizi 10-1, Saturday 10-1.

• **Z.O.A. House**: —
Tourist Oneg Shabbat (8.30 p.m.)

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM

• **Folk Dancing**:—
Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Z.O.A. House** :—
American Documentary Films (8 and 9.30 p.m.).

• **Concert**:—
String Quintets by Mozart (K. 516) and Brahms (op. 88), Museum, 8.30 p.m.

• **Theatre** :—
Habimah, "The Egg," 6.45. "Visions of Simone Machard," 9.45.
Cameri, "Marius," New Hall, 7, 9.30.
Ohel Shem, "Death of a Salesman" (Yiddish, with Joseph Buloff).
Ohel, "Prisoner No. 72," premiere performance, 8.

RAMAT GAN

• **Lecture**:—
"Israel in Egypt," Dr. Menahem Naor, Beit Haezrah, 11.15 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

April 13 — "The Egg," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Visions of Simone Machard," Gedera, 8 p.m.
April 14—"The Egg," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Visions of Simone Machard," Hadera, 8 p.m.
April 15—"The Egg," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Visions of Simone Machard," Hadera, 8 p.m.
April 16 — "The Egg," Kiryat Haim, 8 p.m.
"Visions of Simone Machard," Afula, 8 p.m.
April 17—"The Egg," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Visions of Simone Machard," Haifa, "Armon," 9 p.m.
"Throw Him to the Dogs," Givatayim, "Hadar," 8 p.m.
(Tickets sold for April 3 are valid for this performance).

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Tel. 4739.

Notices to the Public

"Song of the Sea" Programme

Tzevia Dinner and Song of the Sea programme will be held at 7 o'clock this evening, Thursday, April 10, 1958, at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. With the conclusion of the Party, at 10 p.m., participants will go down to the beach to take part in Traditional Singing.

Tomorrow morning at 8, Festive Prayers will be held at Elijah's Cave, Haifa. After the Prayers, a "Song of the Sea" Programme will be held by the sea-shore.

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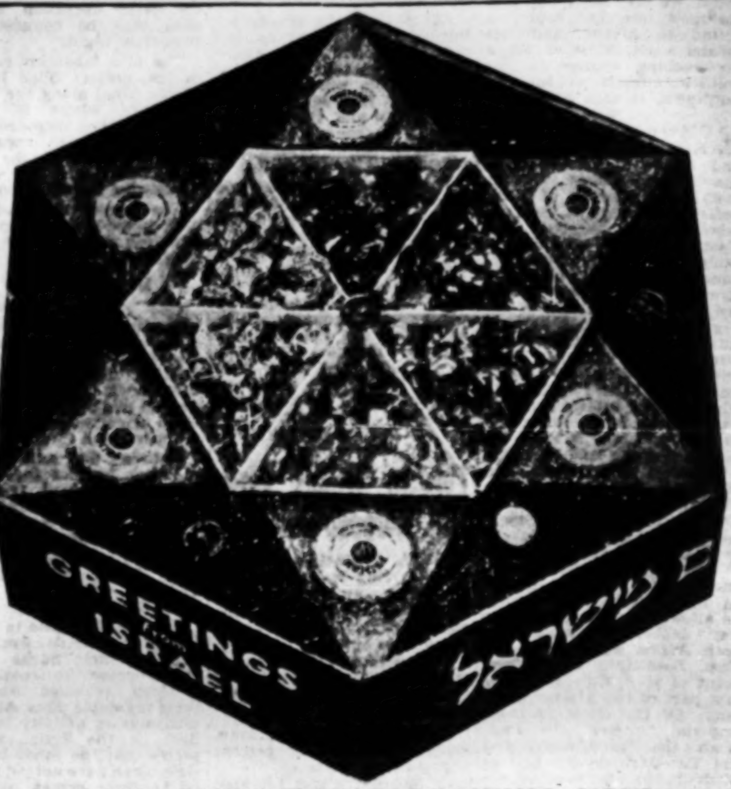

SEND THEM THESE EXCITING NEW
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THAT COULD ONLY COME FROM ISRAEL!

On this, the 10th Anniversary of Israel's independence, let the folks back home see for themselves this newest example of Israel achievement. Let them enjoy these choice delicacies made from fruits grown in the fertile fields of Sharon and Galilee. Let them be proud of the beautiful packaging, and thrilled that so magnificent a gift is produced in Israel, another proof of our progress towards economic independence. Send these gift boxes to your family and friends. Your gift comes decorated with an assortment of Israel coins and stamps that make wonderful souvenirs. Place your orders at the hotels and gift shops listed below — we do the rest!

BOX "A" (*illustrated*)
- Six choice preserves, each a full pound.
- Six delicious candies in a bonbonniere.
- 14 lbs. (gross), almost 9 lbs. net weight.

$10 (or equivalent foreign currency), plus three Isr. Pounds postage

BOX "B" (*not shown*)
- Three biscuit packs.
- A box of fine cheese.
- 3 exotic preserves.
- 8½ lbs. (gross), almost 5 lbs. net.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Sharav.

Weather Synopsis: Khamsinic low from South Egypt moving eastward.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	18	11	25	25
Tiberias	20	14	29	31
Haifa Port	76	13	22	26
Natanya	56	11	25	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	55	11	24	26
Tel Aviv Port	76	11	21	22
Lydda Airport	42	5	29	31
Jerusalem	8	13	27	29
Beersheba	8	10	34	34
Sdom	22	10	30	35
Eilat	19	18	32	35

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Yosef Yadin, Chamber Theatre actor, from an eight month stay in the U.S. where he appeared in several television films. (by El Al)

Mr. Ephraim Evron, Histadrut representative in the U.S., for consultations with the Histadrut Executive. (by El Al).

Mr. Henry Solomons, member of the United Israel Appeal Directorate in England, for a month's visit as guest of the Keren Hayesod. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. A. Haim Choumla, manager of the main branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Tel Aviv, and Mrs. Choumla, for London (by Air France).

Mr. Wolf Mankowitz, the author, for London after a 10-day visit. (by El Al).

TOURISTS and Israelis can buy diamond jewellery, cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, tax free at the DUTY FREE SHOP, Lydda Airport, before boarding plane. (Advt.)

CURRENCY in circulation fell during the week ending Tuesday by IL1,870,235 to stand at IL265,519,618, the Bank of Israel reports. Foreign currency reserves rose by IL785,980 and Bills of Exchange and promissory notes decreased by IL2,656,248.

• • •

A PAINTING by the Safad artist, Y. Amitai, has been presented by Mayor Gershon Agron to the Jerusalem Area Commander, Aluf Matityahu Peled, for hanging in the Menora Officers' Club.

• • •

AN OLIVE WOOD exhibition is being held at the Harash plant in Tel Arza, Jerusalem, every day between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

• • •

ONE THOUSAND chicks valued at IL1,200 were burned in a fire that broke out in Kibbutz Nir Oz on Tuesday night.

Agron Asks Medrano Not to Cancel Plans

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem yesterday sent a telegram to the Medrano Circus urging it not to cancel its plans to perform in Jerusalem.

On Tuesday the circus management informed the Mayor that it had been forced to give up its plans to appear in the capital because of the difficulty in finding a suitable site.

Mr. Agron told the circus yesterday that the Municipality was still trying to find a site, and asked that the matter be left pending until it could definitely be ascertained whether no suitable location was available.

International Thief Caught in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A 67-year-old pickpocket, known throughout the world under 18 different aliases, and who arrived here in the guise of a Tenth Anniversary tourist named Abe Cypress, was arrested yesterday with his wife, while allegedly stealing jewellery in a Tel Aviv shop.

Suspicions against the thief were first aroused last month when a Haifa Port Customs officer caught him picking the pocket of a tourist in the customs line. No charges were pressed, as he had left the country before they could be filed.

After contacting Interpol, local police discovered that the suspect had a long criminal record in the U.S. and in Europe. He was again sighted by police here earlier this week, and after being followed for some time, was apprehended as he was allegedly trying to pilfer jewellery from a Souvenir shop here.

Kfar Saba Hapoel Hold Leaders to Three-All

Jerusalem Post Reporters

Yesterday's special holiday National League Soccer programme brought some unexpected shocks. In the engagement between leaders, Tel Aviv Maccabi, at the top of the table, and Kfar Saba Hapoel, right at the other end, the "bottom-dogs" shook the Tel Avivians by taking a 2-1 lead. But the leaders asserted themselves and managed to draw level 2-2 after 45 minutes, and share two goals in the second period to finish at three-all.

As Tel Aviv Betar succumbed to an immaculate Petah Tikva Hapoel, 3-0, after a 1-0 lead, the Betarnicks went to the foot of the table, as Kfar Saba's goal average was slightly better. But the other surprise shock came in third-placed Haifa Maccabi's loss by 2-1 to Jaffa Maccabi. The other Haifa team, Hapoel, made no mistake in defeating their clubmates from Ramat Gan, 6-0, netting five in the second half. The Maccabi "derby" at Petah Tikva with their Natanya colleagues, ended in a goal-less draw.

In the Capital, Tel Aviv Hapoel were the stronger side when they defeated Jerusalem Hapoel, 2-1, after leading in the first half 2-0. The 6,000 fans enthusiastically welcomed the visitors and especially their goalie Chodorov in their first visit to the Capital after three years.

The first goal was scored by Michaelov, the visiting outside left, who, after passing the defence, put in a terrific shot from 25 metres. In the 30th minute the spectators held their breath when Chodorov saved in the last second after nearly putting the ball in himself.

In the 43rd minute Rosenblum increased the score to 2-0 with a low drive to the right corner. The Jerusalem men pressed early and in the second half attacked without tiring. Buba then passed the ball to the centre and Nashalsky headed, Chodorov caught the ball but it slipped from his hands and Menash, who was on the spot, netted to make it 2-1. At the end of the game the spectators carried Chodorov on their shoulders to the waiting bus.

The games opened up the honours race with Tel Aviv Maccabi and Petah Tikva Hapoel out in front with a three points lead, goal average counting. Haifa Maccabi stayed third, but dropped behind to 22 points.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TABLE
(after 16 matches)

	G.A.	Pts.
1. T.A. Mac.	38-11	25
2. P.T. Hap.	39-16	25
3. Haifa Mac.	38-18	22
4. Haifa Hap.	30-21	17
5. Jaffa Mac.	18-26	15
6. Natanya Mac.	17-19	14
7. Ramat G. Hap.	15-27	15
8. J'lem Hap.	16-23	13
9. T.A. Hap.	19-31	13
10. Petah T. Mac.	23-29	12
11. Kfar Safa Hap.	24-36	11
12. T.A. Betar.	20-39	11

National League Top Spot May Be Changed

By KEITH BEECHER

Yesterday's National League games threw a spanner into the works of the honour aspirants and provided true holiday fair for soccer fans. Saturday's schedule looks like adding fuel to the fire.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, hanging onto the lead by the skin of their teeth, travel to Natanya to face their club-mates. The host side's untrammelled position, in the middle of the table, make them formidable home opponents for their visitors, and it is anybody's guess what the outcome will be.

Meanwhile Petah Tikva Hapoel, lying second but only on a weaker goal average, come back to the "big city" to play Jaffa Maccabi. The Petah Tikva boys are really pulling out the stops nowadays and it may be their chance to capture the top spot in the table—but the question is, if they do, can they keep it.

Haifa Maccabi, in third spot, are at home to Kfar Saba Hapoel, and should make up for the lapse yesterday and get two useful points, if they want to stay in the honours struggle. In Tel Aviv, there will be a "derby" between the Tel Aviv Betar XI, who dropped to the bottom spot, and their old Hapoel rivals, who moved up one place over the Holidays.

Fixtures: National League: Jaffa Mac. vs. Haifa Hap.; T.A. Hap vs. T.A. Betar; Natanya Mac vs. T.A. Mac.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. J'lem Hap.; Haifa Mac. vs. K. Saba Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. Petah T. Hap.

Levanon Protests Rates Rise Cut

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mayor Haim Levanon has asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of the Interior to discuss Mr. Bar Yehuda's decision to slash a proposed rates increase by half.

Reviewing the budget for the last fiscal year, the Mayor told a press conference yesterday that the deficit for 1957/58 did not exceed IL200,000, bringing the total accumulated debt over the past few years to IL4m. Debts covered by long-term credits totalled IL21,170,000.

Last year's deficit had been kept down by effecting cuts in services, he added.

Income for 1957/58 had reached 97.5 per cent of the estimated sum, or IL27,050,000, of which the Government had contributed IL1,830,000. Arnona payments had accounted for IL19m., or 95 per cent of the amount estimated.

Expenditure last year totalled IL27.25m., the sum of IL2m. being invested in the city's development projects.

Engineers' Bid To Prevent Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Tonight's meeting of the Engineers Union Council concluded with a decision to meet with the Histadrut Secretary-General in a last minute attempt to prevent the outbreak of a general engineers strike scheduled for next Tuesday. The strike was called to support the engineers' salary claims.

At meeting's end Mr. Y. Gadish, Union Secretary for the Mapai led "Ot" minority faction, declared that his group would appeal to the Histadrut Executive to review the Central Committee's unsatisfactory decision on the salary question.

Two Israelis, One Frenchman Reach Tennis Semi-Finals

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Christian Viron, of France, and Israel's Arie Avidan and Eliezer Davidman today entered the semi-finals of the Passover "open" international tennis tournament at the Maccabi Club courts here. The fourth semi-finalist is likely to be the Frenchman Francis Nys, favourite for the men's singles title, who tomorrow morning meets local player, David Asz.

Nys gave a thrilling sample of his best all-round form today in beating Y. Stephani, of Cyprus, 6-1, 6-3, in the third round. The Cypriot was a gallant loser, making his opponent fight for every point and sometimes outwitting him with clever passing shots.

Viron, on the other hand, still does not seem to be playing in the form which recently gave him victories over Sirola, Italy's No. 2, and Perreau-Saussine, seeded 4th in France, in the 1958 Coupe Pierre Gillou international tournament in Paris.

He finally beat Gavriel Dubitzki, of Tel Aviv, 8-6, 6-4, in a disappointing quarter-final in which both players mixed flashes of good tennis with numerous mistakes.

In the other quarter-final today, Davidman had an easy 6-0, 6-2, win against Y. Zuravsky, while the Avidan-Yehuda Finkelkraut game stood at 6-0, 5-7, when veteran Finkelkraut retired.

In the second round of the women's singles, Tova Bornstein caused an upset by defeating Rita Fichman, a former Israel champion, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. Junior champion Leora Zuravsky, after a fine first round 7-5, 6-4 win against Pitsa Papadopoulou, of Cyprus, bowed to Belgia's Colette Holvoet, a hot favourite for the women's crown, 6-0, 6-0.

In the men's singles semi-finals tomorrow afternoon, Viron meets Davidman, in what promises to be a close game, while Avidan faces the winner of the Nys-Asz meeting.

World War I Prisoners Meet in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Some 70 persons who were sent to prison in Damascus by the Turks in the *First World War* because they had opposed the Turkish regime in Palestine, assembled here today to recall those bitter days before the British conquest.

They included founders of Hashomer and members of the Nili pro-British spy ring.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Avraham Harzfeld, M.K., who asked fellow-members to put together their experiences into book form. Mr. Avraham Shapira of Petah Tikva, reminisced on some of his 77 years in this country.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, whose mother was among the prisoners.

35 Forged IL10 Notes Handed To Police

Jerusalem Post Bureau

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday.—Thirty-five forged IL10 notes were brought to the Beersheba police yesterday by Mr. Rahamim Atala, who claimed that he had received them from a relation, Nuria Avraham.

He told the police that she had seen a neighbour, Nazima Naji, burying the money in the ground. Both Nazima Naji and Nuria's husband, David Ben Halil Avraham, have recently been connected by police with other discoveries of forged money.

Police revealed that over 5,000 forged IL10 notes have been discovered during the past fortnight.

"Ben Hur" Shots In Negev Today

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday.—The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer team of 28 technicians, producers and directors shooting scenes for "Ben Hur" have taken over the whole of Beersheba's Hotel Roi for three days for offices and dark room work.

Shooting here starts tomorrow.

The principal actors for the Negev scenes are Beduin with camels and horses. So far, 80 camels and 120 horses have been hired from Beduin, but the Beduin themselves were not too anxious, initially, to play their part, because they considered the weather too hot for serious work.

Patriarch Replies To Mukhtar's Complaints

NAZARETH, Wednesday. — The Greek Orthodox Patriarch Benedictus of the Old City of Jerusalem last night reacted to the report in *The Jerusalem Post* of complaints against him voiced by the *mukhtar* of the Nazareth Greek Orthodox community to the Greek Consul General, Mr. P. Pandermalis. The *mukhtar* had alleged that the Patriarch had forbidden Metropolitan Isidoros of Nazareth to go on a fund-raising mission for his community to the U.S. and had also forbidden him to visit the Old City on various occasions.

The Patriarch contacted the Metropolitan through the Consul and expressed his surprise at the complaints. He stated that the intended visits to the Old City had been impossible because of certain difficulties, and not because of his own objection. He also informed the Metropolitan that his projected American tour might be sanctioned shortly.

Metropolitan Isidoros told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight that he regretted that the complaints had been raised.

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AVAILABLE AT
Brown Radio
JERUSALEM.

The Clock Tower in Jaffa
is located in the centre of one of the world's most ancient places. You surely will not miss visiting it. But still another attraction awaits you there.
"SAVOYA," the Restaurant for real Oriental and all other food specialities! Therefore, when staying in Tel Aviv, make your destination for dinner or supper
SAVOYA
Jaffa, opp. "The Clock"
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Amidar: 20,000 Units Built in Past Year

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — There was an increase of 20 per cent in the property of the Amidar company during the past fiscal year, Mr. E. Peri, the director general, told the Press here today. Twenty thousand new housing units had been built, bringing the total of the company's units to 120,000, as compared to 70,000 in 1953.

In its ten years of existence, Amidar had built 200 housing estates (shikunim), including 7,000 units in the popular housing scheme (Shikun Amami). Close on half a million persons lived in the other 113,000 housing units, including many new immigrants and relief workers.

85,000 apartments were rented, the speaker declared, the rents being determined by an inter-departmental committee, representing the housing department of the Ministry of Labour, the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department and Amidar. New immigrants in their first year in the country paid 17 per cent of the full rent scales, and only after five or six years, did they have to pay the full rate.

Mr. Peri stressed that Amidar was the only company which had proved itself able to maintain housing for rental to tenants, as this required large sums of long-term capital, which smaller companies could not maintain.

Recent policy had been aimed at decentralization, with smaller offices established locally, in outlying districts. The aim was to maintain personal contact between Amidar's officials and the tenants and householders. The speaker believed that they had succeeded in avoiding the impersonal indifference so characteristic of bureaucrats.

Of the IL32m. budgeted for 1958-59, IL18m. will go to the construction of new houses, and IL1.5m. to maintenance and repairs. A further IL1.5 is budgeted for development and accessory projects, including gardens and playgrounds. The speaker stressed that Amidar differed from the private building society in that community needs were taken into consideration and budgeted for in its housing estates.

SETTLEMENT. — A mass strike in the Ruhr iron and steel industry was called off early yesterday, five hours before it was due to begin. Representatives of 184,000 workers accepted a proposal from their employers on a 4.2 per cent wage increase, and a cut in the working week from 45 to 44 hours.

Dr. Georg and Marianne Kemeny
(née Gutmann)
cordially invite their friends and acquaintances to the
BAR MITZVA
of their son YOCHANAN
which will take place on Saturday, April 19.
A reception will be held at home, 10 Rehov Elion,
Kiryat Bialik, from 11—1 and 5—7.
This is the only intimation.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Marx
will be At Home on the occasion of the
Bar Mitzvah of their son Raphael
on Saturday, April 19, 1958, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
at their home, 27 Rehov Gaza, Jerusalem.
Service at the Emeth v'Emunah Synagogue,
Gan Rehavia, at 8.30 a.m.
Please consider this as a personal invitation.

Striking Preview Of April 23 Display

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—"Sputniks" leaving a trail of thousands of shooting stars rocketed across the Tel Aviv night sky as 200 graduates of a two-day course for firework shooters ended with a display tonight.

Over a thousand persons had heard of this preview of what is to happen on April 23, and made their way to the Maccabia stadium to see the spectacular show. The graduates of the course, organized by the Army, will shoot the fireworks in many parts of the country on the eve of Independence Day.

The pyrotechnics included colourful waterfalls, windmills, and a couple which formed the emblems of the State and the Tenth Anniversary. Present at the 20-minute *fantasia* were Tenth Anniversary celebrations organizers.

Father Wants Court Order to Retain Son

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A request for the issue of a temporary injunction, ordering the rentention of five-year-old Barry Craig Greenberg in his father's custody will be heard before District Judge Maihi on Sunday.

The High Court of Justice on Sunday ordered the boy's return to his mother's custody in the U.S. in accordance with a U.S. court's decision. The boy's father, Mr. William Greenberg, had earlier taken the boy with him when he came to settle at Kfar Daniel near Lydda.

The father now has a suit for the custody of the child pending before the Israeli courts and has requested the temporary injunction so that the boy should not be returned to the U.S. before a final ruling is delivered in the case. *(Itim)*

6-Year-Olds Arrested As Alleged Burglars

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Three six-year-old boys from the Kiryat Haim suburb were arrested by police today while they were allegedly trying to break into a kindergarten to steal the J.N.F. collection box. Police found a bundle of keys in their possession. The boys said that they had taken them from a nearby school yesterday.

The boys were released and their parents requested to call at the police station tomorrow.

Pickets Stop Work On Bnei Brak Building

BNEI BRAK, Wednesday. — Work has been stopped for a week on a building in Rehov Sokolov, here, by pickets posted by the Local Labour Council. The contractor, Mr. Haim Antoshwinsky, had employed non-union labour.

ISRAEL PREMIERE FOR CZECH PLAY

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Israel premiere of the play "Prisoner No. 72," by the Czech Jewish playwright F. Langer was staged by the Ohel Theatre in Tel Aviv tonight.

The performance was directed by Mr. Z. Barban and the leading role was filled by Mrs. A. Sharon. The Czechoslovak Charge d'Affares, Mr. Z. Jobanek, was among those present.

6 Hurt When Jeep And Bus Collide

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Four adults and two children were injured today—three of the adults badly — when the jeep in which they were riding crashed into an Egged bus in the main street of Nes Ziona.

The accident occurred early this morning when the jeep driven by Paul Hilfert, 35, tried to pass a truck on the main highway but hit a sand-pile by the wayside and was deflected into an oncoming bus. The jeep was completely wrecked.

The driver, his mother, and one of the passengers in the rear seat, Mr. Arye Kassner, were badly injured and taken to the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot. Mrs. Batya Kassner and her two children, 11 and 8 years old, suffered light injuries, and were also taken to the hospital for treatment.

The bus driver was detained for questioning and later released on bond.

(See "Eli" — Page 4)

Accident Driver Attempts Suicide

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — A 20-year-old driver from kibbutz Ein Geddi attempted to commit suicide late last night in remorse over causing a road accident in which he thought several persons had been seriously injured.

The driver, Y. Caspi, shot himself in the chest with an Uzzi sub-machinegun. He was taken to the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba and later to Jerusalem, where it was reoprted that, although severely wounded, he was not in danger.

Caspi was driving a truck along the Sdom road when he dosed off for a moment, during which his truck overturned. Three of the five Army girls who were riding as hitchhikers were slightly injured in the accident. They were taken to an Army camp for treatment.

Boy Killed Playing With Grenade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday.—A 12-year-old Beduin boy, Mafiak el Asam, of the El Asam tribe in the Negev, was killed yesterday when a grenade with which he was playing blew up in his hands. His body was taken to the Leopold Greenberg Institute of Forensic Medicine in Abu Kebir.

Alleged Murderer Remanded 15 Days

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Aryeh Weinstein, 47, of Ramot Remez, was today remanded for 15 days on a charge of the premeditated murder of his wife, Zahava. He allegedly strangled her in her sleep on Monday night. The accused, who was hand-cuffed, asked the Magistrate, Mrs. L. Fortuna, to appoint a lawyer for him.

FOOD PRODUCTS valued at IL1,400 were stolen on Tuesday night from the cafe of Mr. P. Salnoker on Rehov Ben Yehuda in Tel Aviv. On the same night IL2,000 worth of groceries were stolen from the store of Mr. Pinhas Michael of Hatikva Quarter.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday at 6.30 and 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30
Starting Sat., April 12

ARNON Tel. 4829
ISRAEL PREMIERE
SLAVE GIRL OF THE AMAZON
with
DON TAYLOR
GIANA SEGALE
and EDUARD CIANNELLI
A most exciting, thrilling picture
In Eastmancolor
Matinees at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd Week
John MILLS—Cecil PARKER
Ray MARTIN and his band
In the happiest and merriest picture of the year
It's Great To Be Young
(Technicolor)
Daily at 10.30 a.m.:
"THE KIDNAPPERS"

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
One of the greatest triumphs of American stage and screen
Marlon Brando — Glenn Ford
Machiko Kyo in
THE TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON
An M.G.M. film
Cinemascope — Colour
Also today (Thursday) at 3 pm. and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

RON CINEMA Tel. 3104
2nd Week
Farid Al-Atrash
in the new hilarious musical comedy:
AHEB KIZBA
(The Last Lie)
Hebrew and French subtitles
Daily at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Also today (Thursday) at 10.30 and 3 p.m.; Sunday at 10.30 am.

TEL OR 3rd Week
Mio Tio Jacinto
The great story of a child
With PABLITO CALVO
and ANTONIO VICO

OR GIL Tel. 61488
5th Week
Gary Cooper, Audrey Hepburn
and Maurice Chevalier
in
LOVE IN THE AFTERNOON
(Ariane)
3 performances: at 3.30, 6.30 and 8.45 p.m.
No complimentary tickets.

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Week
RAJ KAPOUR and NARGIS
in a spectacular and breathtaking Indian film
AMBER
Owing to the length of the film performances will commence at 3, 6 and 8.45 p.m.
Daily at 10.30 a.m.:
"TAMBOLINO"

ZION HALL 2nd week
Cornel Wilde — Debra Paget
Michael Rennie — John Derek
Spectacular action, thrills and excitement. The life... loves... adventures of...
OMAR KHAYYAM
Technicolor
Daily at 10.30 a.m.:
THE COURT JESTER,
with Danny Kaye.

Starting Saturday, April 12

EDISON Jerusalem
Tel. 4666
Every moment is a big moment in the big land, as vengeance roars across the Missouri-Kansas Midlands
STAMPEDED
starring
ALAN LADD
VIRGINIA MAYO
EDMOND O'BRIEN
A Warner Bros. Film in Warnercolor

STUDIO Jerusalem
Tel. 4666
Third Week
THE KING AND I
YUL BRYNNER
DEBORAH KERR

American Express Forced Firm to Break with Israel

An implied suggestion that "friends of Israel" in other countries should boycott the American Express Company was contained in an announcement of the Government Tourist Corporation issued yesterday.

"Friends of Israel in other countries should know that in spite of this expansion (airlines and shipping companies' services to Israel) American Express has not only declined to reopen its office in this country, but has pursued in regard to Israel a policy which is contrary to all accepted principles," said the announcement.

American Express, one of the largest travel and tourist agencies in the world, closed its office here in March 1956 on the pretext that business did not justify its continuation. The Tourist Corporation said that the closure was "beyond the shadow of a doubt" a surrender to the threats of the Arab boycott organization, for other similar firms have since expanded their operations.

Negotiations with the Hertz U-Drive taxi service of the U.S. for operating a self-drive car hire service in Israel were broken off with the recent entry of American Express into partnership with the company.

It was stated:

"During the past two months, the Government Tourist Corporation has been in touch with a number of Drive Yourself undertakings, including the Hertz U-Drive Co., with a view to initiating a service of this type in Israel. The latter Company was prepared in principle to open a branch here.

"We have been informed that the recent entry of American Express into partnership with the Hertz Co. was the cause of the breaking-off of the negotiations by the latter. This means that not only has American Express suspended its own activities in Israel, but it has also prevented its associated company from opening here," the Tourist Corporation said.

Police Free 3 U.S. Natorei Men

The three American citizens detained by the police for participating in the Natorei Karta demonstration on Tuesday have been released.

Rabbi Solomon Reichman was released late on Tuesday night, while his son, Raphael, 24, and Mr. Avraham Gurewitz, 20, were freed yesterday afternoon after being warned by the police not to take part in illegal demonstrations.

Rabbi Reichman, 57, of The Bronx, New York, is chairman of the Executive Board of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis in the U.S. and Canada.

The demonstration was called to protest against the construction of a swimming pool in Jerusalem's German Colony where mixed bathing is to be permitted.

Meanwhile, Mr. Uri Blau, son of Rabbi Amram Blau, returned yesterday to Ramle prison to serve the remainder of his four-month sentence. He had been given leave for the first day of Passover, and his return was delayed because of illness.

IL6m. Loans Granted To 90 Enterprises

The Advisory Council for the Development Budget has granted IL6m. in loans to 90 enterprises, it was yesterday announced by the spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem. Ten requests for loans were deferred for later decision and eight requests were rejected.

Maternity Dresses
Morning Gowns
which please HIM and HER —
A PRACTICAL GIFT
M.K., 15 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, April 12, 1958

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week!
M.G.M.'s musical
Invitation to the Dance
(Technicolor)
Gene Kelly,
Tamara Toumanova
Igor Youskevitch
From Sunday April 6, during the week daily. Also a morning performance at 11 a.m.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Jane Wyman, Rock Hudson
All That Heaven Allows
Technicolor.

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week!
Eddie Constantine
in his newest creation
LA MOME VERT DE GRIS
(The Dame in Gray)
A Forum-Film Picture.
For adults only,
16 years and over.

ARMON Tel. 4848
The surprise picture of the year based on a Biblical theme!
Adam and Eve
Christine Martel
(World Beauty Queen)
and Carlos Baena.
In colour.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
During the whole week!
4th Week!
Raj Kapoor presents:
Boot-Polish
with David Abraham and Baa and Kumar.
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Top British comedy!
Will Any Gentleman?
George Cole, Veronica Hurst
In colur.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week!
Lana Turner, Lloyd Nolan,
Arthur Kennedy, Terry Moore
PEYTON PLACE
in Cinemascope & colour.
For adults only
(16 years and over)
Owing to the length of the film — only 2 performances daily: Satur. at 6 and 9 p.m.
Weekdays at 5.30 and 8.30 p.m. sharp.

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week!
Richard Todd
in
Yangtse Incident

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 and 9 p.m.
3rd WEEK!
THE PHOENIX CITY STORY
Richard Kelley,
Kathryn Grant,
John McIntyre.
For adults only.
Mats.: Cet Homme est Dangereux
The Lake
Saloon Mexico

ORION Tel. 4020
Jeff Chandler, Orson Welles,
Colleen Miller,
in Universal's new thrill-loaded Cinemascope
MAN IN THE SHADOW
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m. Sun., Mond.:
KID FROM TEXAS —
Audie Murphy.
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
LAW AND ORDER —
Ronald Reagan.

MAY Tel. 2858
Anna Karenina
Greta Garbo, Fredric March.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, April 12, 1958

ALLENBY 5th Week
KENNETH MORE in
The Admirable Crichton
at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARMON DAVID
TYRONE POWER,
MAUREEN O'HARA
THE LONG GREY LINE
Cinemascope Technicolor
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
A Columbia Picture.

CHEN 2nd Week
ELVIS PRESLEY
in his first musical film
LOVING YOU
with LIZABETH SCOTT
WENDELL COREY
in Vistavision and Technicolor

EDEN 5th Week
RAJ KAPOOR
The Thief of Bombay
Saturday at 6.30 and 9 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 9 p.m.

DAN Tel. 23851
Second Week
The public favourites
LAUREL and HARDY
in their most amusing film.
Bonnie Scotland
Today at 10, 12 and 3 p.m.
Sat. at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ESTHER 3rd Week
M.G.M.'s Gay Musical
Fred Astaire Cyd Charisse
Joseph Buloff
in
"Silk Stockings"
Cinemascope and Metrocolor
An Arthur Freed Production

GAT Cinema Tel. 27888
Second Week
The film about the struggle between nations
The Valley of Peace
Starring: John Kitzmiller
Th first Yugoslav film to win the First Prize at Cannes
Steiner Film
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MAXIM 2nd Week
Teenagers and their family Problems
The Young Stranger
with the young movie star
James McArthur

MIGDALOR 5th Week
The Bolshoi Ballet
Starring GALINA ULANOVA
and the
Bolshoi Theatre Ballet
in EASTMANCOLOUR

MOGRABI
For the first time in Cinemascope and Eastmancolor
TOSCA
With soloists, choir and orchestra of the Rome Opera
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

OPHIR 2nd Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER
MAGDA SCHNEIDER
HANS MOSER in
Die Deutschmeister
Agfacolor
No complimentary tickets
Mallah Films

ORION 3rd Week
The Viennese New Picture
Punktchen Und Anton
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A Forum Film
Sat. at 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.

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RIFIFI
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Hebrew and English subtitles
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Friday at 3.15 p.m.
Saturday at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.

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Awarded the 1958 Oscar Prize
From Saturday night, a lottery for "Sayonara" in Hebrew, will be drawn at every evening performance.
Owing to the length of the film the public is requested to be punctual at 3.30, 6.45 and 9.30 p.m.
Today, matinee at 3.15
"SAYONARA"

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3rd Week
The famous film
TWELVE ANGRY MEN
at 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Sat. at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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(I AND MY WIFE)
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Cables in Brief

PRESS. — The British Press Council yesterday largely rejected charges against British newspapers of intrusion into personal grief. The incidents involved the behaviour of newspapermen following the Munich air crash in February, involving the Manchester United team.

OVERPAID. — Two old age pensioners, in Putallup, Washington State, Mr. and Mrs. James Evans, have received a pensions cheque which overpaid them $24,637 for the third time running. They returned the first two cheques — with regret; this time they are thinking of keeping it. The correct amount is $145.

BOTTLE. — A perfume bottle hurled by the film-actress Shelley Winters, hit her actor-husband, Anthony Francisco, behind the ear and injured him during a family quarrel yesterday, according to Beverly Hills police.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Thursday, April 10, 1958
20 Nisan, 5718—21 Ramadan, 1377

A-BOMB CONTROL

PUBLIC opinion here has followed the great debate on the halting of nuclear tests with somewhat less passion than elsewhere. Confronted with many urgent problems and dangers and aggravated by a conventional arms race in the Middle East, the Israel public could not be expected to devote full attention to a question, important as it may be, which seems somewhat remote. The demand made by the Soviet Government — in a note addressed to Israel, as well as to other countries — for support of its stand on the halt of nuclear tests, has helped to bring the question home.

In the first place, scientists seem to disagree on whether or not there is any real danger to the human race from the fall-out produced by nuclear tests. Some are convinced that radio-active elements liberated by nuclear explosions can cause increased incidence of cancer and are liable to bring about dangerous mutations in future generations. Others, who seem to be in the majority, underline that the scores of tests carried out so far have increased natural radio-activity by no more than one to two per cent and that, therefore, there is no reason for alarm. That seems to be — despite what they may say in public — the point of view of Russian scientists; otherwise it is difficult to imagine that the Soviet Union would have dared to carry out nine tests within the last few weeks.

It seems safe to assume, therefore, that nuclear tests have not so far endangered the future of the human race; but, since our knowledge about the cumulative effects of radio-activity is insufficient, it is better not to take chances and to try to reach agreement soon on stopping or limiting such tests. The U.S. justify their continuation by explaining the need to develop a "clean" bomb, designed to release very little radio-activity which could become an essential deterrent against a local war. The British, who want to remain full members of the "atom bomb club," and the French, who hope to explode their own weapon next year, are also against calling a halt at this stage. For the West, the stopping of tests is a secondary question, the primary one being to end the production of nuclear weapons and the creation of a proper inspection system.

Negotiations have failed so far because of Soviet reluctance to agree to an efficient system of control. But Mr. Khrushchev stated last week that he was ready to accept international supervision over the suspension of nuclear tests. Many Western observers see in this an opportunity of establishing some sort of control which might be the starting point for more ambitious disarmament plans

Israel being somewhat remote from this controversy has avoided taking a very active part in the debate. There is no clear-cut opinion in this country about the precise means of reaching an agreement on nuclear disarmament. This can better be determined by countries which possess nuclear weapons. But it is our opinion that limited steps are more appropriate to the present situation than ambitious overall projects. What is necessary are practical agreements subject to control and capable of expansion. Such agreements may or may not start from a controlled suspension of nuclear tests; but if they do, they must be complemented by an agreement concerning the production of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Hammarskjold said recently: "I am all for a cessation of tests, all for a proper inspection system, all for a stoppage of production." That is most certainly Israel's point of view, too. But, in the light of conditions prevailing in the region, we must add to Mr. Hammarskjold's formula a fourth proposition, namely our opposition to the stockpiling of conventional arms in the Middle East.

LETTER FROM PARIS

Kremlin Wants Israel to Be 'Neutral'

By Maurice Carr

YOUR correspondent — in common with other Jewish newspapermen in Paris — has given the prominent Yiddish-speaking Communists who recently went to Moscow on an undisclosed mission no rest, trying to get them to discuss it. One delegate, Mr. A. Youdin, told me he was "too busy," would I contact him later? Another, Dr. Sloves, a talented Yiddish playwright and fervent Yiddishist, put me off with an embarrassed little laugh which made me feel somewhat sorry for him. The third, Mr. M. Vilner (no relation of the Knesset member of the same name) who is the editor of the *"Naie Presse"*, was equally reticent about the nature of the mission and about what it had or had not accomplished, but he was good enough to convey a few of the facts which he had picked up in Moscow.

There exists in the Soviet Union (he said) a Yiddish writers' association of 70 members, mostly elderly—those who are 55 and over draw an old-age pension of 500 roubles a month—but there are also several young ones, such as Vergelis, who was born after the October Revolution. Living conditions have improved in Moscow. Many of the Yiddish writers have moved into self-contained apartments in newly erected buildings; others, who still have to share a kitchen with several families, have been registered for better accommodation, and the housing problem will have been largely solved in a year or two.

No Yiddish Texts

In 1957, the works of 26 Yiddish writers were published in Russian translation; the acquisition of a vast readership and the royalties have pleased these writers immensely, but they are naturally very anxious (Mr. Vilner went on) that their books should appear in the original Yiddish. There is no official ban on the printing of Yiddish, but the fact is that nothing is printed in Yiddish.

Russian translations of the writings of the literary giants martyred by Beria include a volume by David Bergelson (in an edition of 75,000 copies); three volumes by Kvitko (one, a children's book, "The Fiddle", in 500,000 copies); a tome by Peretz Markish (10,000 copies); another by Itzik Fefer (5,000 copies). Five hundred thousand copies of Sholem Aleichim's works were printed, in Russian of course.

Among the living Yiddish writers who appeared in Russian translation are Goltar, Lurie, Vergelis, Vendrov, I. Gordon, C. Gordon, Dobin, Telesin. A Russian version of a new book by Shmuel Halkin is due shortly.

Audience of Millions

There were, however, last year 3,000 Yiddish performances throughout the Soviet Union, attended by an aggregate of no less than 3,000,000 people (added Mr. Vilner)!

"Are not those 3,000,000 people a living refutation of the Kremlin thesis that Soviet Jewry has no use for Yiddish, for Jewish culture?" I asked. "Can it be that the Soviet Government is victimizing Russian Jewry and is none too friendly to Israel, because the Kremlin is wooing the Arabs?"

Careful as Mr. Vilner was not to allow himself to be drawn on the vexed subject of the curtailment of Jewish cultural activities in Russia, he was remarkably expansive on the theme of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Israel. After emphatically denying that there was any anti-Semitism in Russia — "the allegation of a *numerus clausus* in the universities or in other walks of life is a pure fabrication on the part of the professional anti-Soviet propagandists" — Mr. Vilner delivered himself of what he insisted were "just personal views" concerning Israel. These are worth recording, for he conveyed at least one item of information — in connection with Soviet "volunteers" for a conflict in the Middle East — which he must have gleaned from an authoritative source in Moscow, and conceivably his "private opinions" are similarly inspired. Here is the gist of what he said:

Moscow Thesis

"When Israel was established 10 years ago, not only did Mr. Gromyko support the Jewish State in the United Nations, but the Soviet authorities received thousands of letters from Jewish and non-Jewish citizens alike who volunteered to fight on Israel's side. Presumably, also, Czechoslovakia delivered arms to Israel with Russian approval.

"Russia expected that in return Israel would adopt a policy of neutrality, on the Swiss model. It was known that Israel, dependent as it is on aid from the U.S. and American Jewry, would maintain close ties with the West, but that need not have prevented Israel from being politically neutral like the Swiss or the Swedes who stay on the fence even though they do not hide their sympathies for the West.

"In the event, Israel chose to associate itself as far as it could with the Western camp, clearly on the assumption that the West was bound to emerge the winner from a cold or a hot war. While Israel did not object to the Western presence in the Middle East — and American bases there are very much a threat to Soviet security — Israel proclaimed that it was opposed, not only to Soviet penetration into the area, but even to an East-West agreement to safeguard the peace in the Middle East, since such an agreement would give Russia some kind of foothold in the region.

"As things have turned out, the Soviet Union has now not only a foothold, but has both feet firmly planted in the region. Russia sent arms to Nasser, for, even though *per se* he may be regarded as an ultra-reactionary, he does serve the cause of Arab independence, which suits Russia's book. Chiang-Kai-Shek, too, served a historically useful purpose in China for a time and was consequently backed by Russia.

"When Israel launched the Sinai campaign, while the British and French undertook the Suez expedition, thousands of Russian citizens, mainly Moslems, but even some Jews, volunteered to fight — this time against Israel. These volunteers are still being held in reserve for a future emergency. No, the Soviet Union has no basic desire to help the Arabs wipe out Israel. Russia is guided by material interests, not emotions. For a few months the Arabs would be touchingly grateful for such assistance, and then would go their own way. All Russia wants is that all the Middle East countries, and this includes Israel, should have their own independent policies. The aim is not necessarily to transform the region into a second China, but to remove the Western knife from the vicinity of the Russian "soft underbelly."

"Times have changed. The West no longer enjoys military superiority. Israel should modify its foreign policy accordingly. In opting for genuine neutrality, the Jewish State need not break with the West, but can on the contrary act with the foreknowledge and with the approbation of its Western friends who will understand Israel's position.

"There is no question that Israel should burn its bridges, should renounce its Zionist ideals. Dr. Nahum Goldmann is a Zionist all right, but his ideas on foreign policy would be acceptable to Russia — and, it may be supposed, to the West, too. Only, the way things are now, it is no use Dr. Goldmann going to Moscow to sound out the Soviet Government. Russia is not prepared to commit itself, possibly offending the Arabs, only to find afterwards that Mr. Ben-Gurion means to stick to his guns as before. Israel must show that it is in earnest. Nothing more drastic than the introduction of new Zionist blood into the Government is required.

"A summit meeting is now bound to take place. Israel will have to bestir itself to ensure that it benefits from the forthcoming encounter between Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev and the other heads of Government. In a pacified Middle East, Israel will have a big rôle to play in helping its underdeveloped neighbours to emancipate themselves technically and socially."

Wishful Thinking?

To what extent, if at all, does this discourse of a hard-pressed Jewish Communist just back from Moscow, correspond to official thinking in the Kremlin? The workings of the Soviet mind are mysterious. In the last resort, the responsibility for deteriorated relations between the U.S.S.R. and Israel rests with Moscow. It is for mighty Russia to choose whether or not it will accord its Jews the ordinary human right to practise their own culture, the right to settle, if they so wish, in the all-Jewish State. In granting such liberty the Soviet Union would not only enhance its prestige in the whole freedom-loving world, among Jews and non-Jews alike, but would be making a decisive step towards final Arab reconciliation to the irrevocable reality of Israel, thereby contributing powerfully to peace in the Middle East and to peace everywhere

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on April 6.

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Readers' Letters

ACCIDENTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I hardly knew Moshe Koler, our neighbour from Geva, one of the five people killed in yesterday's traffic accidents. It is not personal grief that makes me write these lines.

It seems as though we, in Israel, have come to take death and maiming on the roads for granted. We have become so used to reading about men, women and children killed in our streets, highways and even country lanes, that we just shake our heads apathetically, fold the paper and return to our daily task, be it the preparations for Pessah, for some *Asor* festivity or catching the bus to work. We are no longer shocked, and our subconscious accepts the accidents as a necessary evil, "sabra exuberance," "a motorised young nation," "it is the same in other advanced countries" — and we turn the page to look at the daily cartoon.

So long as we condone the senseless waste of lives, so long as we lack the imagination to realise in our hearts that death, as cruel and capricious, and almost as unavoidable as the plague, stalks throughout our fine, proud land, we cannot expect fines or even prison sentences to have any lasting effect on the offenders.

We are shocked to hear that there are backward countries where death from hunger and want, from disease and curable sickness, has become a daily occurrence. In Israel it used to be (in the not so distant past) the border incidents, the murder-bent infiltrator gangs, that claimed almost daily victims. Now it appears that such trifles as an impatient or cocksure driver, a faulty brake, a worn front tire not checked and changed in time and above all, somebody's love of improvisation, somebody's belief in hairbreadth miracles on a narrow, crowded road, may decide whether you or yours will return alive and unharmed to your home in Tel Aviv or the Emek.

If these lines manage to sound even a gentle tinkle of alarm, to break through the layers of indifference and to dispel some of the fond illusions ("It may happen to others, but not to me"), then perhaps those whose job it is to train drivers, issue licences, check on vehicles, plan our roads and to see that rules, so pathetically staring into the bus, taxi or lorry driver's face, are not completely ignored — everyone, in fact, who has anything to do with the operation of that dangerous object — will become a little more ruthless towards offenders and more exacting towards learners. A shock-treatment for all of us is needed to get the killer off our roads for good.

Yours, etc.
P. GOLDNER
Tel Yosef, March 31.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says he doesn't know what the pedestrians are complaining about — it isn't even safe to be driver these days."

WIZO TOUR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In her article "Daffodils and Conferences" (your issue of March 21) Gerda L. Cohen says that "To honour the 'Tenth,' an all-in, all-time tour has been arranged which will probably give blisters to the participants and make them doubt that Israel is renowned for its small area." Allow me to make the following observations.

WIZO of Gt. Britain and Ireland organizes a tour to Israel every year. We believe that our members should have an opportunity to see for themselves how Israel is progressing and how our own organization is helping.

This year's itinerary includes amongst other activities attractive excursions to the Negev and Galilee as well as most spectacular festivities at Hadassim on May 26. The group, which numbers nearly 100, will have the benefit of travelling in luxury coaches. We have taken great care, in planning the itinerary, to ensure that our programme will not be purely stereotyped and that there will be plenty of time for relaxation.

As we have only a short time at our disposal and for most of the participants this tour is their first one to Israel, we have to show them as much as we can. That's why they come on this tour! We do not belong to the stronger sex, but we hope we shall be able to enjoy our tour without getting 'blisters'! Our aim is — to misquote again a famous line from Shakespeare (More matter with less art) — to have more feet with less blisters on all our WIZO tours!!

Yours, etc.
THEDA R. VIOLA
Co-Chairman,
Tours Department,
F.W.Z. England
London, April 1.

AUSTRIAN ANTHEM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I point out to R. Y. Geidenrust-Drutter of Ramat Chen (who wrote the indignant letter published in today's issue of *The Post*) that Haydn's beautiful tune to which (alas!) "Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber alles" is sung, is the ancient Austrian Imperial Anthem, *"Gott erhalte unsern Kaiser."*

It is also the tune of a popular Christian hymn, the first stanza of which goes thus:

Glorious things of thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God;
He, whose word cannot be broken,
Formed thee for His own abode.
On the Rock of Ages founded,
What can shake thy sure repose?
With salvation's walls surrounded,
Thou mayest smile at all thy foes.

Yours, etc.
"A READER"
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- Acquiring pins with the emblem of the Foundation, which will be sold on stands all over the country.
- Signing the "Scrolls of Honour" by which all heads of families will contribute a minimum of IL1.
- Acquiring the series of 10 stamps of the "March of Dimes." This project is designated for children and youth. The price of the stamps is 50 pruta each. Stamps and stamp-sheets are available at all Mifal Hapayis kiosks and shops. The sender of a complete set of 10 tabs on the stamp-sheets is entitled to participate in a lottery of 1,000 prizes.
- Acquiring "Espresso" coupons of 50 pruta each in all cafés and restaurants.
- Participating in all the festive events organized by the branches of the Foundation in all towns and settlements. Particulars and details on posters.

Headquarters of the "March of Dimes" — c/o Ofakim — Public Relations Ltd., 7 Rehov Hakirya, Tel Aviv. Tel. 29024.

מצעד הפרוטות
The March of Dimes

THIS WEEK...

- **DRAINAGE WORK IN THE HULA** was resumed after a five-metre canal diversion following a U.N.T.S.O. survey establishing that Arab property rights had been infringed.
- **TWO YOUNG CIVILIANS** were killed from ambush in the Lachish area.
- **A DELEGATION OF HIGH OFFICIALS FROM BURMA** worked out an agreement in the field of supplies between the Ministries of Defence of the two countries.
- **SIX THOUSAND PILGRIMS** went up Mt. Zion on the First Day of Passover, with tourists pouring into the country by the thousands.
- **THE ISRAEL HISTORICAL SOCIETY** and the Hebrew Writers Association held their annual conferences.
- **OIL WAS STRUCK** for the third time in the Bror Hayil area.
- **THE STATE CONTROLLER** submitted his annual report.

Yesterday's Press

Herut Celebrates 'Jaffa Day'

THE Herut Revolt March, writes *Herut*, was a great day for most of the citizens of Israel, a day that heightened the belief that when the time comes the nation would impose upon the Liberators of the Homeland the duty and the privilege to take over and guide the Ship of State to a secure haven where the nation will be able to flourish in a complete, secure and blooming Eretz Yisrael. The qualities of daring and sacrifice have never been the monopoly of any one of the fighting organizations, adds the paper, which does not understand, however, why one of the parts of the Movement of Revolt that brought about the liberation is disqualified in the eyes of official Israel leadership.

Davar (Histadrut) notes that Israel's fight for independence is now the heritage of history and it will be for the future historian to assess the roles played in it by various sections of the Yishuv, and if there is a minority which insists on cherishing the memory of those days, which has faded considerably in the eyes of the majority under the impact of postwar tasks, no one can deprive them of that right. We do not feel so sure, however, that those who constituted Etzel and Lehi in those days were prepared to convert their underground organizations into a political party which would make political capital out of their exploits.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) states that the noisy Herut parade and the mass meeting following it were intended to play up the movement's prestige as a "Generation of Revolt," "Liberators" and "Architects of Independence." The organizers of the meeting billed it as the opening of the State's *Asor* celebrations but in fact it was only the overture to the party's election campaign. We must show Herut up in its true light as a fascist group threatening the State's independence and liberty. The only way to prevent this party's influence spreading is by an energetic drive to dry up our social morass of deprivation and discrimination and foster the values of social progress and equality.

Haboker (General Zionist) calls for a special Knesset session to consider and apportion the blame for the setback the State has suffered in the Hula dispute which, in the paper's opinion, is to be laid at the door of the Government's inadequate planning, deficient publicity and lack of foresight. If it transpires that the Government is guilty on all these counts, it deserves nothing less than a non-confidence vote.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that it devolves upon the U.N. Staff to warn the Syrians that Israel's remarkable self-restraint in the most recent dispute has only proved that she is doing her best to prevent tension. But if the Syrians insist on continuing their aggression she will have no choice but throw back all attacks.

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Ministry of Defence
Reali Secondary School Haifa

The Aaron Biram Military Academy

Parents Meeting

Parents wishing to obtain additional information on the military academy are invited to attend a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Reali School, and the military academy at the following places:

TEL AVIV — District Recruiting Office, 1 Rehov 203, Jaffa, at 7.30 p.m., on Monday April 14, 1958.
JERUSALEM — District Recruiting Office, Rehov Beit Lehem, Emek Harefa'im, at 7.30 p.m., on Tuesday April 15, 1958.
BEERSHEBA — District Recruiting Office, Rehov Hama'-apil, (opposite Keren Cinema), at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, April 16, 1958.
HAIFA — District Recruiting Office, 38 Rehov Y. L. Peretz, at 7 p.m., on Thursday April 17, 1958.

"YAD VASHEM"

AUTHORITY FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE HOLOCAUST AND HEROISM

invites the public to participate in

NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY MEMORIAL ASSEMBLIES

will take place in honour of the millions of victims of Nazism and the thousands of communities which were destroyed, at the following places:

a) **Jerusalem**
The Main Memorial Assembly will take place at 5.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958, on the Mount of Remembrance. Those participating will include the President, Mr. Ishak Ben-Zvi, Ministers and members of the public. Speakers will include Professor Benzion Dinur, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mrs. Haika Grossman. A Traditional Service and artistic programme will also be held.

b) **Martyrs Forest**
(Under the auspices of Keren Kayemet and Yad Vashem) at 3 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.

c) **Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot**
In the Amphitheatre, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958. Transport will be provided from all parts of the country.

d) **Under the auspices of the Local Authorities and Yad Vashem**

1. **ASHKELON:** The Histadrut Hall, at 8.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
2. **BEERSHEBA:** The Struma Synagogue, Shikun A, at 7.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
3. **BENYAMINA:** The Synagogue, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
4. **BAT YAM:** The Municipal Cultural Hall, at 8 p.m. on Sunday, April 13, 1958.
5. **GIVAT SHMUEL:** The Shikun Olim Cultural Hall, at 8 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
6. **HADAR RAMATAYIM:** The Mishmeret Hall, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
7. **HERZLIYA:** The Great Synagogue, at 8 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
8. **HADERA:** "Yad Levanim," at 8.30 p.m., on Sunday, April 13, 1958.
9. **HOLON:** The Cultural Hall, Aleph School, Rehov Bialik, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
10. **HAIFA:** The Great Synagogue, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
11. **TIBERIAS:** The Great Synagogue, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
12. **KFAR SABA:** The Workers Council Hall, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, April 13, 1958.
13. **LYDDA:** At all synagogues in the town, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, April 19, 1958.
14. **NAHARIYA:** The Great Synagogue, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
15. **NESS ZIONA:** The Cultural Hall, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
16. **NATANYA:** The Great Synagogue, "Shone Halchot," at 7.30 p.m., on Monday, April 14, 1958.
17. **PARDESS HANNA:** Beit Levanim House, at 8 p.m., on Monday, April 14, 1958.
18. **PETAH TIKVA:** Beit Levaniim House, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday, April 16, 1958.
19. **SAFED:** Or Cinema, at 8.30 p.m., on Sunday, April 13, 1958.
20. **RISHON LE ZION:** Beit Levontin, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, April 15, 1958.
21. **REHOVOT:** The Great Synagogue, at 7.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
22. **RAMLE:** The Alon Summer Cinema, at 7.30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1958.
23. **RAMAT GAN:** Beit Ha'ezrah, at 8.30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 16, 1958.
24. **TEL AVIV-YAFFO:** The Great Synagogue, at 7 p.m., on Monday, April 14, 1958.
25. **TEL MOND:** The Cultural Hall, Shikun Haolim, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, April 16, 1958.

A Traditional Service, under the direction of Rabbis and Cantors, will take place at each of the above places.

THE YAD VASHEM BULLETIN No. 15-16, (in Hebrew) IS NOW ON SALE.

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The Permanent Exhibition of Yad Vashem will open on Thursday, April 17, 1958, on the Mount of Remembrance, Jerusalem.
Hours: Sundays to Thursdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Fridays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
On National Memorial Day, the Exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. After the Assembly the Exhibition will be closed.

Continuing Extracts from 'The Message of the Scrolls' By Yigael Yadin

FINDING THE DEAD SEA SECT

THE discovery of the caves containing the scrolls raised the immediate question of whether the people who had hidden the scrolls had also lived in the vicinity, or whether they had come from afar especially to hide their treasures in this desolate region. The answer, which was greatly to help our understanding of the character of the sect concerned, was found in the next excavations. We pointed out earlier that the cliffs in which the caves are located do not rise directly above the sea. They start about one mile west of the sea and continue in a south-easterly direction for some three and a half miles, touching the sea at a place called Ras Feshkha, south of Ain Feshkha (the spring of Feshkha). Between the cliffs and the sea there is a plateau, split by wadis. On top of the plateau, some four hundred to five hundred metres east of the caves, there were some ancient ruins long known by the Arabs as Khirbet Qumran. These ruins are north of a wadi called Wadi Qumran. The character of the ruins and their size had many years before established them as the remains of a Roman fort of the first few centuries C.E., rather than the dwelling place of a large indigenous community . . .

. . . After de Vaux and Harding had started excavations in the caves of Qumran, they decided to excavate the ruin too, in the hope of finding some link between it and the caves. Those excavations, which were begun at the end of 1951, not only answered the question as to whether people had actually inhabited the neighbourhood, but yielded much new information. As a result we now know that people did in fact live and die in the area; that they dwelt in tents and booths of which nothing is left and that the ruins contain the remains of the central building which served as a sort of community centre. The particular size and lay-out of that building, and the finds which were discovered there, enable us to reconstruct in some measure their way of life and the structure of their society.

A description, even brief, of the building itself and the various periods in which it existed, of the scientifically conducted excavations and of the hundreds of coins found on the site, throws light on the history of the sect and its period, and automatically provides information about the scrolls.

The Khirbeh consists mainly of the remains of one large, rectangular building measuring thirty by thirty-seven metres. It was apparent that the building had been in use several times at separate periods. The general lay-out of the building in the first period, i.e. the earliest, was as follows: in its north-western part, there was a large square tower of about ten by ten metres and with very thick walls of 1.2 metres. The tower had two floors. At the bottom there were several inter-communicating rooms, without external windows, which served, in the opinion of the excavators, as store-rooms. The placing of the tower at the north-western part of the building suggests that it was meant to serve as a defence against attacks coming from either Jericho or Jerusalem. The top floor of the tower had three rooms or large halls, one of which was particularly long, measuring four by thirteen metres. The other two were smaller and measured eight by four metres each. This group of rooms must have served for the communal activities of the people in the neighbourhood; a theory supported by what was found in them.

Identifying the Rooms

TO the east of this group was a large courtyard. Running off its northern corner was another room, some four by ten metres, which from all the evidence, seems to have served as the communal kitchen or kitchenhouse. Running off the northeast corner of the kitchen was another square hall similar to the tower and divided into several rooms, from which there was an exit leading out of the building. South of the central yard a number of smaller rooms were discovered, the use of which has not yet been established, but in one of these a number of small basins were found. There was also one complete jar with the name of its owner inscribed on top: *Yohanan Hataleh*, i.e. John the Young.

The south-east corner of the building consisted of an independent block, separated from the other rooms. This block contained two beautifully built and plastered pools, a small square one measuring two by two metres, and a larger oblong one measuring three by eight metres. To reach the latter, one had to descend some fourteen steps which are preserved to this day. To the east of the pools were several workshops, where some iron tools were found. Not far off was some sort of a privy.

The structure can thus be visualized as a communal building of comparatively large proportions with four main elements: a fortress with a corner tower; a group of halls that must have served as prayer-rooms, dining-rooms or writing-rooms; the water pools and a group of service rooms like the cookhouse and workshops. In the excavations carried out in April 1955, a mill and a baking oven were discovered outside the building. This division is confirmed by the finds discovered during the excavations.

The building was abandoned for the first time due to serious damage suffered from an earthquake, signs of which are still visible, fortunately, in the tower and in the pools. The earthquake, which must have been catastrophic to the inhabitants of the building, enables a date to be set on its destruction and establishes the date of its rebuilding for the second time. In de Vaux's opinion the earthquake was probably the one mentioned and described in detail by Josephus in "Antiquities of the Jews." Book 15, Chapter 5:

> **At this time it was that the fight happened at Actium, between Octavius Caesar and Antony, in the seventh year of the reign of Herod: and then it was also that there was an earthquake in Judaea, such a one as had not happened at any other time and which earthquake brought a great destruction upon the cattle in that country. About ten thousand men also perished by the fall of houses; but the army which lodged in the field, received no damage by this sad accident.**

The earthquake, therefore, took place perhaps in the spring of the year 31 BCE, and that year saw also the end of the first community centre in Khirbet Qumran. Between two floors in a room adjacent to the main building a big hoard was discovered of about five hundred and fifty silver coins, the latest of which was struck in the year 8-9 BCE. The coins were *above* the floor belonging to the phase of the building destroyed by the earthquake, but *below* the floor of the subsequent building, and were apparently stored away by the occupants of the latter. For many years thereafter the place must have been deserted, to judge from the almost complete lack of Herodian coins. But after a while it was repaired and re-inhabited, to begin its second period. The lower parts of the outer walls were encircled by supporting walls, forming a kind of revetment four metres high. Minor alterations were also made in the interior of the building. One of the two large rooms in the south-west corner was subdivided by a wall, and in the other room a sort of bench was constructed running along all four walls. In the central yard a new room was added and the pools abandoned. Instead they must have used a large pool outside the walls of the building, which was visible on the surface even before the excavations were started.

It seems evident that these alterations were comparatively minor and did not change the public character of the building. On the contrary, some of the changes, like the addition of the bench in one room and the remains of a large oven in another, tend to confirm that the building did in fact continue to be used communally, its rooms serving as meeting or dining-rooms for the people of the sect. Among the most important finds were a large table, some five metres long and half a metre high, made of plastered clay, and the ruins of two shorter tables. It is possible, of course, that these served as dining tables. But de Vaux also discovered two ink pots, one of bronze and one of clay, of the type most common in the Roman period. The conclusion therefore seems natural that these tables were not dining but writing tables for the hundreds of books that seem to have belonged to the sect. The large room may not have been a dining-room but a scriptorium, or writing-room. The evidence is clear that this building too, like its predecessor was destroyed. This time it did not fall into ruin with the passing of time, but was destroyed by war. There is proof of this in the layer of ashes. Dates of coins found in this stratum make it certain that its destruction occurred during the great revolt against the Romans between 63-67 C.E. This destruction saw the end of the communal building in Khirbet Qumran and of its inhabitants.

The Cliffs of the Caves.

Occupied by Roman Soldiers

IN its third period, the building did not serve in its previous capacities, but was in fact turned into a military camp. This is established by the decisive alterations in its structure. The tower was still in use, but all the large halls were subdivided into small rooms, thus bringing to an end their function as centres of communal activity. It is of interest that the northern wall was doubled in thickness. But the whole south-easterly corner of the building, on the other hand, was completely abandoned, as is seen from the division of the walls and the destruction of the strata. It is not only the architectural alterations that indicate the changed function of the building. The many arrow-heads and coins bearing the insignia of the Roman Tenth Legion show that, after the building had been destroyed for the second time, it must have been re-occupied at some later period by Roman troops. It is difficult to ascertain the length of time it was thus occupied, but it seems that the Roman soldiers inhabited it until about the end of the first century CE. Nor were the Roman soldiers the final inhabitants of the building. Although no further major structural alterations were carried out, other coins were found of the period of the Second Jewish Revolt (the Bar-Kochbah Revolt), suggesting that during the years 132-135 C.E. it was occupied by rebels. However, definite and precise information on this subject is still lacking.

The building then, in its two earlier stages, most probably served as a centre for the public activities of the sect which lived in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and whose people occupied huts or tents around it. Proofs are the large halls, the scriptorium, workshops, cookhouse, and pottery. During these two periods the place was occupied by a sect that called itself, as we discover from the seven scrolls, the Sons of Light. In its third stage it was occupied by Roman soldiers, termed by the members of the sect the Sons of Darkness. What fate befell the sect after the destruction of the building is unknown. What is known is that they managed to hide their precious scrolls from the Sons of Darkness in the neighbouring caves.

The significance of these discoveries is not only in the fact that they reveal to us the way of life of the sect while it inhabited the area. They also prove the connection between the scrolls and the building in which were found thousands of pottery sherds of the type that held the scrolls. Had additional proof been required of the antiquity of the scrolls, this fact would provide it.

Cemetery of the Sect

FROM the above facts about the building and the scrolls, it might be argued that the members of the sect may not have inhabited the area, but only convened there occasionally. Or maybe only some of them actually lived there. However, the discovery of a cemetery near by, on the same plateau as the Khirbeh, south-east of it is decisive evidence that the sect did in fact live there. More than a thousand graves were counted in the cemetery, tidily arranged in rows. Clermont Ganneau, who had already conducted small excavations there at the end of the last century, wrote:

> **The most interesting feature of Kumran is the tombs which, to the number of a thousand or so, cover the main plateau and the adjacent mounds. Judging merely by their outward appearance you would take them to be ordinary Arab tombs composed of a small oblong tumulus, with its sides straight and its ends rounded off, surrounded by a row of unhewn stones, with one of larger size standing upright at either end. They are clearly distinguished, however, from the modern Mussulman graves by their orientation—a longer axis in every case pointing north and south and not east and west. This very unusual circumstance had already been noticed by the Mussulman guides . . . who made the same remark to my man, that these were tombs of Kuffar, that is to say unbelievers, non-Mussulmans. I made up my mind to have one of them opened... After having gone down about a metre, our workman came upon a layer of bricks of unbaked clay, measuring 15¾ X 9" X 4¾" and resting on a sort of ledge formed in the soil itself. On removing these bricks we found in the grave pottery that had covered the half-decayed bones of the body that had been buried there... There was nothing else whatever to afford any indication. The head was towards the south, the feet towards the north.... It is hard to form an opinion as to the origin of these graves, chiefly on account of their unusual orientation. They may very well have belonged to some pagan Arab tribe of the period which the Mussulman called Jahiliyah, that is to say before the time of Mahomet. Indeed, if they had been Christian tombs they would probably have exhibited some characteristic mark or emblem of religious nature. The use of unbaked bricks to cover and protect the bodies; the considerable depth of the cavities, the regularity that pervades the arrangement and so on, show that these graves were constructed with a certain amount of care and with evident respect for their intended occupants.**

The excavations conducted in the cemetery by de Vaux and Harding in recent years have completely confirmed the description given by Clermont Ganneau. Only now we know what was unknown to Clermont Ganneau: the cemetery belonged neither to Arabs of the Jahiliyeh period nor to Christians. It belonged to the fascinating *Sect of the Caves*.

Bar Kochbah Documents

WE have seen how the Beduin in the Dead Sea area, as a result of the world interest in the first discovery of the scrolls and the subsequent traffic of excavators, seem to have turned themselves from a tribe of shepherds into a tribe of amateur archaeologists. Towards the end of 1951, these Beduin stumbled over a discovery which, had it been made earlier, or had it been the only find in the Dead Sea area, would have excited the scholarly world almost as much as the discovery of the scrolls. This was the find at Wadi Murabba'at which adds greatly to our knowledge of the history of the second Jewish Revolt against the Romans. This is known as the Bar-Kochbah Revolt. Since this discovery was made simultaneously with the finds at Qumran, it lost some of its drama and the world today knows less of its significance than it should. There is even a tendency to confuse the two discoveries, and it may therefore be useful to add a word on Wadi Murabba'at; the discoveries there throw additional light on the finds in Qumran, and prove beyond doubt that, even after the destruction of the main building of the Dead Sea sect at the end of the first Jewish revolt, the Judaean desert continued to serve as an asylum for victims of persecution and for rebels. We have already seen that the Qumran building itself, sometimes in its third phase, served perhaps as a shelter or as some kind of habitation for people who were in revolt against Roman authority.

The Cemetery of the Qumran Sect.

Led by Beduin

AT the end of 1951, ancient documents differing from those found in Qumran began to appear on the antiquities market. It was immediately obvious from their script that they were of slightly later origin than the manuscripts in Qumran. Harding and de Vaux, the directors of excavations in Qumran, at once made inquiries among the Bedouin as to the source of the new finds. It was no easy task. The Beduin both refused and feared to tell the truth. Only after lengthy efforts did some of them consent to turn informer and take the scholars to the site of the new discoveries. To everyone's surprise, they were led to a deserted place on the western shores of the Dead Sea: about seventeen kilometres south and eight kilometres west of Qumran, and about three kilometres from the Sea, into a very steep wadi known as Wadi Murabba'at. This is how Harding describes it:

> **The Wadi Murabba'at Darajeh, as it is called indiscriminately, is a great gorge, some two hundred metres deep, almost sheer on its north side, steeply sloping on the south. As it nears the Dead Sea the sides become completely vertical... The nearest point to which transport can be brought is the Beqei'a plain, three hours' walking distance from the caves. After rains the plain is impassable to cars and a seven hours' walk was involved either to Bethlehem or Nebbi Moussa. There is no cultivation or permanent settlement of any kind in the district, and the Ta'amira Bedou move their camps about, following the pastures. Fortunately there had been good rains before we got there, and while we were there, so there was a plentiful supply of water in the wadi bed. The Bedou depend mainly on the Roman cisterns, of which there are many on the track to the caves. Our supplies had to be maintained by mule, which met the car twice a week except when it rained. But even the mules could not make the final descent into the wadi loaded and everything had to be carried down the last stretch by the workers.**

From this description of the site it seems evident that the rebels against the Romans who selected those caves in the wadi for their home did so deliberately. A site as deserted and as almost inaccessible as this would present a natural barrier against an advancing regular army.

When the excavators first arrived at the wadi, they saw a large number of Beduin fleeing in great haste, having been surprised in the act of carrying out illegal digs. The scholars found four caves, two of them quite large, about fifty metres in length, five metres wide and five metres high. One of these, now known as Cave 2, is the more important. They also discovered subterranean passages. A superficial examination of the caves proved at once that this was indeed the source of the flood of documents appearing on the market. The expedition decided on the spot that a thorough excavation was necessary, and this was started in January 1952. The results were astonishing. It was quickly established that these caves had been in use not only in Roman times, but thousands of years earlier. Remains were found of the Chalcolithic Age, that is, the transition era between the Stone and Copper Ages, about the fourth millennium BCE. They also found remains of the Early Bronze Age (about the middle of the third millennium BCE), the Middle Bronze Age (the era of the Hebrew Patriarchs, in the middle of the second millennium), and even of the Iron Age (about the eighth and seventh centuries BCE, the era of the Kings of Judah). However, of most interest to us is the discovery there of papyri and parchment. These were found mainly in Cave 2. The first group of finds were fragments of books of the Bible. Unlike those found in Qumran, all these were identical with the traditional text. The script, too, was different from the script of the Qumran scrolls, and is definitely of a later date. Biblical books represented in the fragments include Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, and Isaiah.

The second important find was a complete phylactery. It consisted of a bag containing a thin band of rolled parchment inscribed with the following three Biblical passages: Exodus xiii, 1—16; Deuteronomy xi. 13—21; and Deuteronomy vi. 4—9. This last passage, which appeared on the extreme right of the leather, is the celebrated prayer called the Shema, which in English translation begins, 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one.'

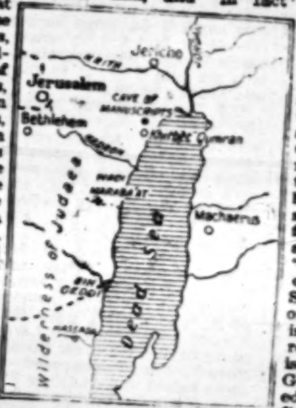
The third group of finds includes miscellaneous documents. One, for example, is a document in Greek which seems to be a marriage contract dated the seventh year of the reign of Hadrian, i.e. 124 CE.

The fourth group of finds is the most interesting, since it contains original documents concerning the Bar-Kochbah Revolt itself. We know that this revolt occurred in the years 132-135 CE, against the Romans, but we know very little else about it. All we had had before were coins struck at that period by the leader of the revolt, and there were occasional and fragmentary mentions of it in both Jewish and Christian writings. But there were such lacunae in the decisive and important chapters of this history that scholars even argued over the real name of the leader of the revolt, either Bar-Kochbah or Bar-Kozebah. Some claimed that his true name was Bar-Kochbah, which means Son of a Star, and that Bar-Kozebah, which could mean Deceiver, was the derogatory name given to him when the revolt failed. Others claimed the contrary: that his true name was Bar-Kozebah and that Rabbi Akiba who supported and backed him, and in fact thought that he heralded the beginning of the Messianic era, named him Bar-Kochbah and applied to him the saying "there shall come a star out of Jacob." Any finds which could shed light on the revolt were therefore of great importance. In some of the Murabba'at documents we find his full title. The following is an important example: "Year one of the deliverance of Israel by Simon son of Kosebah, Prince (or President) of Israel."

One of the documents found was an order written by the leader himself to one of his commanders whose centre had been Wadi Murabba'at. This order (like the other document), bears out the view of those who thought that Bar-Kochbah was the name given to him by Rabbi Akiba. It is worth quoting, though some of its details are not quite clear. It runs:

> **From Simon Ben Kosebah to Yeshu'a Ben Galgola and soldiers of the fortress, greetings (literally: peace). I take heaven to witness against me: mobilize from the Galileans whom I have saved (or whom you have saved) everyone; for (otherwise) I shall put irons on your feet as I did to Ben-Aphlul.**
>
> **Simon Ben Kosebah,**
> **Prince of Israel**

This letter shows us that Simon Ben Kosebah was in the habit of issuing direct and short orders to his sub-commanders; that he demanded absolute discipline; and that he was ruthless towards those who disobeyed him. The word "Galileans" too, is interesting. Who were they? Were they, as some scholars tend to think, Christians, or were they members of a Galilean sect that lived in the neighbourhood of Khirbet Qumran itself? We cannot yet give a final answer. Scholars are also arguing over the word "mobilize." The word in the original Hebrew is: [illegible]. Some prefer to read it [illegible] or [illegible] in the sense of "perish," which would render the reading "let every man perish with the exception of the Galileans whom I have saved." I personally prefer the first rendering, "mobilize."



Rustling of A Cow

ANOTHER document of interest is also addressed to the same Yeshu'a Ben Galgola, who is here described as Head of the Camp, i.e. Commander of the Army, and is written by several leaders of the community in a village called Beth Mashkho. In their letter these leaders complain that a cow, belonging to Ya'qov ben Yehuda, citizen of Beth Mashkho, was carried off by someone named Yehossef ben Ariston. There is a pathetic explanation of why they had to put the complaint in writing instead of coming in person before the commander, "because the gentiles (Romans) are approaching us," or "are in our vicinity."

The documents from the archives of Yeshu'a Ben Galgola, leader of the revolt in the Dead Sea area, form a unique treasure. It is, indeed, the only original archive known from the period of the end of the Second Temple and the revolt.

(To be Continued)

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Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras. 4(a), 5(a) and 6(a) of the Defence Law, 1949, 1, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation: 1. In this Order, "eligible for service" means a man permanently residing under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel and who was born between September 14, 1939 and April 8, 1940, both dates inclusive.

Reporting for registration and examination to determine Health Category for Defence Service: 2(a). Every person eligible for service is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine his category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite the first letter of his surname.

(b) Every person eligible for service who has reported for a medical examination and whose category for defence service has been fixed according to Defence Service Ordinance (Call-up for Registration and Examinations) (No. 4), 1957,2 herein called Order for Defence Service) is considered to have reported to determine his category for defence service in accordance with this order.

Mobilisation for regular service: 3. Persons eligible for service who have reported according to para 2(a) of the Order for Defence Service and were found fit for defence service are hereby called to report for regular service at the time and place given in para 2(a).

Title: 4. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration, Examination and Regular Service), 1957."

TABLE A

1. Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Rehov Bethlehem, corner Emek Harefaim.
2. Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, No. 1—308 Street, Jaffa.
3. Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Y. L. Peretz.
4. Petah Tikva	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi, Feja.
5. Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth St. opp. Municipality.
6. Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B

Aleph—Bet—Gimel	Sunday,	April 13, 1958.
Dalet—Heh—Vav	Monday,	April 14, 1958.
Zayin—Het—Tet	Tuesday,	April 15, 1958.
Yud—Kaf	Wednesday,	April 16, 1958.
Lamed—Mem—Nun	Thursday,	April 17, 1958.
Samech—Ayen	Friday,	April 18, 1958.
Peh—Zadik—Kuf	Sunday,	April 20, 1958.
Resh—Shin—Tav	Monday,	April 21, 1958.

AHARON NIV,
Recruiting Officer

March 9, 1958.

1. Sefer Hahukim 26, 1949, page 721. 2. Kovetz Hatakanot 749, 1958, page 272.

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DEPARTURES: APRIL 13 — APRIL 19

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. April 13	01.00	EL AL	Teheran
	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Cologne
	07.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	09.50	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	10.00	T.W.A.	Rome Paris. New York
	15.30	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	18.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. April 14	07.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	08.30	EL AL	Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam
	09.45	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	09.50	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	13.00	EL AL	London
	16.00	EL AL	Athens
	22.00	EL AL	Johannesburg
TUES.	01.30	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
April 15	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
	07.45	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York, Philadelphia
	09.50	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	11.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	12.45	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	15.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	17.00	EL AL	London, New York
	23.59	EL AL	London
WED. April 16	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	12.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	16.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	23.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS. April 17	02.30	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	01.30	EL AL	Rome
	04.00	EL AL	Paris
	07.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.50	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	09.55	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	09.55	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	12.20	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	15.30	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	15.35	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	17.00	EL AL	Athens, Rome
FRI. April 18	07.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	07.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	08.00	EL AL	London
	09.50	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	10.55	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	15.00	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	18.00	EL AL	Rome, London
	22.00	EL AL	Johannesburg

FROM HAIFA PORT

Mon.,	April 14	s.s Pace	Limassol, Naples
Tues.,	April 15	s.s Messapia	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Fri.,	April 18	s.s Herzl	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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במעגלות המס

מוסף לעניני מסים

EACH year at the end of the financial year, the Taxation Services enter the field of journalism and present to the taxpayer a modest supplement devoted solely to the subject of taxes.

This is a subject near to the hearts of all—for which one of us does not pay one tax or another? — and the subject is discussed at length daily within the family, with friends, in the bus, at public meetings and, of course, also in the Press. It is an axiom that no one likes to pay taxes but every one loves to talk about them.

We have therefore refrained from including what can be termed "hot news" in this supplement because there are plenty of people worrying about "hot news." Instead, we have given space to subjects which are of great importance but not necessarily topics of the hour. And so have we also chosen the method of preparation of this supplement. We assembled a number of correspondents who cover taxation news daily in their newspapers. We directed them to the various branches of our work, even to hidden corners, and asked them to write on those subjects in the same way as they would have done had they been working under specific orders from their editor. We thought that this way the supplement would be both lively and varied. They were entirely free in their work — particularly since they were not required to sign their articles.

The supplement is submitted to the taxpayer in the hope that he will find in it points which will help him in his contact with the various tax collecting departments. THE STAFF OF THE TAXATION SERVICES TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF EXTENDING TO THE CITIZEN FESTIVAL GREETINGS.

A STATE IS BUILT

By Levi Eshkol
Minister of Finance

A state is built and acquired in a number of ways; in our time, day by day, and always anew. It is acquired by vision and justice, with pride and with the love of the nation, and its continued existence demands sacrifice, devotion and service.

In days gone by a person rising from his slumber would express gratitude to the "living and existing King who restored to me my soul. . . ." We of the renewed Jewish State must, like our forefathers, express our gratitude from day to day and from year to year.

But gratefulness cannot be expressed only in speech; and demands deeds as well.

A number of our Armed Forces — on land, at sea or in the air — a farmer in his village, a worker in the border settlement or in the hills, a border policeman, all of them are giving their all, offering themselves up for the security of the State by day and by night, during war or in time of truce.

We are surrounded by enemies continuously conspiring against us. We have defenders, but in order to maintain the strength and vigour of our defence we must provide the State with the money it needs for that purpose.

Those of us not included in the above categories also pay, but money in the form of taxes.

We turn over a great part of every Israel Pound in order to enhance the strength of Zahal and the forces in the settlements, villages, hills and along the borders.

The State of Israel is a melting pot where are recast the shattered parts of an exiled and ailing people reconvening for the third time in its reconstituted home.

Over half a million schoolchildren, pupils, students, teachers, and scholars—together with Zahal nearly a million souls—from tribes and communities emerging from scores of diaspora centres are here reforging their lives and their spirit so as to establish a new generation. It is an objective that calls for a great deal of money.

An appreciable part of the tax is spent on education and the formal preparation of the younger generation. Uprooted and cut off from all basic and natural sources of livelihood, these newcomers arrive here, to face a difficult and protracted period of integration, adjustment and striking root.

For the transition period of every immigrant and his family we are asked to pay taxes and thus see to it that he and his family are taken care of and that the immigrant himself is provided with suitable work so that he can maintain himself economically.

With the aid of our taxes we are able to assist our disabled and assist them in their rehabilitation.

These are the main tasks fulfilled by our taxes.

It is with pride that we are able to meet our commitments, but it is patently distressing when we cannot.

The times call for mutual assistance as well as self-help, and the taxes we pay help to a great extent here too. They ensure us all a measure of internal and external safety and security, law and order, medical attention, rehabilitation and hospital accommodation.

Embarking these days on enterprises while relying upon personal assets is quite an arduous undertaking and very doubtful of success. Government aid is the best assurance.

Services are supplied to every taxpayer to the same extent, no matter if his contributions are high or low. Let every taxpayer compare his emoluments with others, whether veteran or newcomer, and whether income be high or low, and find that he receives the necessary minimum for a decent living in the sphere of health, medical aid, education etc.

Every small home, every hut and every shed must be considered a centre for forging the nation of tomorrow and each and every one of them must be preserved, for they are the source of our strength and existence.

We are proud of the fact that through our taxes we are able to keep burning the eternal lamp of mutual aid and concern, the secret of our nation's soul and spirit.

Therefore, let us not call it a yoke of taxes or burden of taxation. And let us not turn a wry face upon it.

The payment of taxes is an injunction. It is a good *mitzva* that should be implemented willingly and understandingly.

The way of implementing the tax payment guarantees to a great extent the pleasantness and improvement of methods of collection.

Let us prepare ourselves to pay our taxes with a consciousness and feeling that they are the cement whereby we bind together the various parts of the nation as well as its security and construction.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYEE'S MONTHLY TAX IN 1957
(Income Tax and Defence Levy)
AND 1958 (Income Tax)

Monthly salary (in pounds)	Single person		Married person without children		Married person with one child		Married person with two children		Married person with three children	
	1957 Income Tax plus Defence Levy	1958 Income Tax	1957 Income Tax plus Defence Levy	1958 Income Tax	1957 Income Tax plus Defence Levy	1958 Income Tax	1957 Income Tax plus Defence Levy	1958 Income Tax	1957 Income Tax plus Defence Levy	1958 Income Tax
150	12.100	8.600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	25.600	19.600	12.200	8.900	7.400	4.000	0.100	—	—	—
250	41.100	31.600	25.000	19.400	19.900	14.000	13.000	8.000	5.100	1.200
300	58.200	46.700	40.300	32.100	33.900	24.900	25.500	18.500	17.600	11.700
350	75.300	61.500	57.300	47.100	49.800	38.700	41.100	30.900	30.500	21.900
400	96.400	79.000	74.400	63.100	67.000	53.700	58.100	46.000	47.500	36.600
450	118.100	97.800	95.600	79.900	87.400	71.000	75.200	61.200	64.600	51.700
500	141.800	117.400	120.500	99.700	110.200	90.800	96.000	80.200	84.700	68.700
600	197.900	166.600	171.700	143.400	150.900	133.000	145.800	120.500	131.200	108.700
700	262.100	221.500	228.600	192.500	215.200	181.000	200.100	168.500	184.800	155.000
800	332.400	283.500	292.600	249.000	279.300	236.000	262.700	222.200	245.900	207.200

Interview with **Simcha Gafni**, Director of Customs and Excise

Customs and Excise As a Public Service

EVERY importer knows by experience that the purpose of customs is to collect tax on the materials he imports. This is also known to anyone who receives a parcel or a pure gift from a relative living abroad.

Everybody knows the Department of Customs and Excise as an invisible partner, sometimes a very modest one and sometimes a most demanding one. We know that the department of Customs and Excise collects tax for the Treasury and is thus one of the main sources of the State's income, which goes to cover expenditure in the services which the State provides, such as health, defence, education, roads and so on, but what we do not know is that the department gives a direct service to the public.

Really? We were surprised and asked Mr. Simcha Gafni to explain.

"Let's begin with the food which comes through the ports. The customs will examine it to make sure that it is not taken out of warehouses until it has been examined by the competent authority and found fit for consumption. They will see to it that the goods carry a proper trade-mark and are correctly described as to quality and the country from which they come so that the buyer will not be deceived.

"The Customs Official will not allow goods which have come from a backward country to be marked with the stamp of a developed country which has a tradition of high-quality products. The department also protects the citizen from unemployment."

"From unemployment! And how does it do that?" "Well, look here," says Mr. Gafni, "countries which have a long industrial tradition or in which workers have very primitive conditions and low wages can swamp our market with industrial products so cheap that our industry could not compete with them and would be compelled to stop production. As a result of this many enterprises would be closed and the workers would be without work. The Government prevents this by means of protective tariffs on foreign products to an extent sufficient to provide adequate defence for local industry, but this defence is conditional on local industry maintaining a reasonable price level. In this way the department serves the worker by protecting his place of work, and the industrialist by protecting his factory.

"By fixing different rates of tax for completed products, for industrial machines and for raw materials, the department helps to direct industry and productive capacity within the country to those channels of industry which provide employment and necessaries.

"In times of emergency the department's staff prevents goods which may cause damage to the state from entering the harbour and airfields. Wherever you go in the country's economy the Customs and Excise Department can give the citizen advice, instruction, legal assistance and protection against competition from abroad or unfair competition from within. In the various fields in which the citizen is active, you will find the Customs and Excise Department ready to give service, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly.

"The department protects the borders from all kinds of smugglers, and smuggling endangers the existence of industry and can cause unemployment. They also damage the national income and thus limit the government's ability to give service to the citizen. By guarding the borders the Department also protects the citizen from competition in his production and guarantees him the services that the Government gives him. In times of emergency it prevents the enemy from undermining the country's economy by swamping it with smuggled articles which will harm the local industry.

"In every way and in every field the department stands ready to serve the citizen," concludes Mr. Gafni.

We crushed our cigarette-end in the ash tray and left our partner with his contention that the Customs and Excise Department gives direct service to the public in addition to being an instrument for collecting indirect taxes. And, in fact, it may well be so, we ruminated, descending the steps of the building.

I. Greenstein, Principal Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1958

The amendments which were introduced in 1957 were intended mainly to change the system of calculating the tax for individual taxpayers, both employed and self-employed. Tax rates were fixed progressively according to income brackets and the personal exemptions were granted by way of deduction from income instead of tax credits. At the same time there was a general reduction in the rates of tax for all assessees except bachelors. The new proposals that have been submitted are not intended to change the system radically since it is felt that the present system is both simpler and more acceptable than the previous one.

The purpose of the present amendments is to exempt from tax the employers' participation in travelling expenses which an employee incurs from home to place of work. It is also suggested to exempt from taxes the special expenses of professional employees who receive payment for technical work from their employers. The amount which will be exempt is to be fixed by the Minister of Finance.

Since the Defence Levy on income has lapsed, both individuals and companies will notice a considerable reduction in their tax as from April 1, 1958, from which date they are not required to pay Defence Levy.

The Government has brought before the Knesset this year suggestions which are intended to solve the problem of maintaining the country's manufacturing potential. This finds expression in two fields: a reduction of the tax on companies, and an increase of the rates of depreciation on certain types of means of production.

The rate of tax which a company was liable to pay on its income in 1957 reached 53 per cent plus a further 10 per cent Defence Levy. Factory owners from all parts of the economy contended that they had no possibility of replenishing their machines or stock if the rates were so high. Furthermore, they said, it is of great importance to encourage investment in means of production because these are an important element in the development of the country.

The reduction in company tax rates from 53 per cent to 46 per cent is the golden mean between the need to maintain the income of the Treasury and the need to replenish manufacturing capacity. As a result of this amendment and the discontinuation of the defence levy, companies will pay only 46 per cent on their income instead of 63 per cent.

In these days of rapid development in types of production it frequently happens that a manufacturer wishes to replace machines not because they are no longer usable but because their efficiency has deteriorated, or perhaps because he can acquire a modern machine, more efficient than the one in his possession. Until now, if such a new machine was required, the owner was permitted to add the loss on the sale of the old machine to the cost of the new one and in this way to receive increased depreciation on the new machine. It is now proposed to allow him to deduct the loss on the old machine as an expense in the year in which the machine was replaced. This is a new concession.

Another problem for which a solution is now proposed is that of depreciation on machines which were bought at a time when prices were lower: that is to say, if the machines were bought abroad, the corresponding Israel pound cost was less; and if the machine was bought in Israel, it cost less than a similar machine would cost today. The Bill for Additional Depreciation on Business Assets, which has been brought before the Knesset, takes account of this problem as regards assets bought in past years.

The purpose of the Bill, which applies to any asset in use on April 1, 1957, is to grant additional depreciation to what would normally be due for use after this date; that is, to enable the owner of the asset, by means of the additional depreciation which would be allowable, to purchase another asset in place of the one which has been used up.

The law is retroactive from 1955. Additional depreciation for 1955 will be given in 1957 provided the business is still in existence then; and additional depreciation for 1956 will be given in 1958 provided the business is still in existence in 1958.

The Customs Are Not So Terrible

"Oh, dear, oh dear, I am afraid of the Customs" — complained Mr. Tourist to his friends as he paced the deck of the incoming ship. "I have brought some personal belongings and a few presents. What else could I do, come to my friends in Israel with empty hands? And now everybody tells me that I've got to pay, and heavily at that!"

"Ah, those Customs," agreed Mr. Resident returning from a visit abroad. "All they do is destroy the joy of returning home and darken the pleasure of meeting my wife and children. The man in uniform will say *shalom* but also *shalem* (pay up)."

"Oh dear," joined in Mr. New Immigrant. "They told me that I could bring whatever I had left from my property, and now I hear that it's not true. What am I supposed to do with these possessions? Am I supposed to come naked and destitute?"

In Haifa Port what usually happens in true life happened. The end was neither as happy as had been hoped nor as terrible as had been feared. Mr. Tourist learned that customs are not so bad. A polite and smiling customs officer welcomed him without rummaging in his baggage, or searching his person, simply accepting his declaration. The battle spirit which Mr. Tourist had stored up disappeared like smoke. A good beginning anyway—said Mr. Tourist to himself.

Mr. Resident learned that you can get on with the Customs. On some things you pay nothing and on some of the presents he had to pay a "reasonable" amount.

Even Mr. New Immigrant learned quickly that "the robbers in uniform," as he called them, were "Jewish robbers" with a merciful heart, who exempted most of his possessions from all customs and asked for payment only on those which were destined for the market.

The Tourist's Rights

It was explained to Mr. Tourist that there is no customs on personal belongings including the camera, binoculars, portable radio, typewriter and other valuables that were registered in his passport. He can bring up to 10 kilos of food for each person, a bottle of drink and 200 cigarettes and even as regards gifts he has certain rights. Presents up to a value of IL75, are free of import duties and the rest are liable to an ordinary tax except that the total presents he may bring in must not exceed a value of $112, or IL200. The main point is that they should be genuine gifts and not goods destined for the trader. IL200 worth of razor blades, for instance, are not likely to arouse a positive impression and it may be difficult to explain that they have been brought as a gift. Amongst the food that he may bring Mr. Tourist should take care not to have too much instant coffe on which there is a customs duty of IL50 per kilo.

What is Mr. Resident's Position?

After Mr. Tourist came the turn of Mr. Reuben Resident, a returning Israeli. At first he was very nervous but little by little the cloud of worry disappeared from his brow. Now he knows that he may bring in without duty presents up to the value of IL35 and if he is prepared to pay duty and purchase tax he may bring presents up to $112 or IL200. As for articles for sale, he may bring in $30 worth of them too.

It is true that there are a few difficulties. Mr. Resident must know that he cannot bring in liquor or cigarettes at all, apart from one bottle and 200 cigarettes. Nor may he bring an electric cooker, a gas cooker, an electric refrigerator or a radio set (apart from a portable radio), a washing machine, stamps or playing cards. The resident who has been abroad for more than a year has more privileges. He may bring in free of duty second-hand tools, a bicycle, musical instruments and also up to IL35 worth of gifts.

More fortunate yet is Mr. Longaway Resident who has been abroad more than two years, for he may bring duty-free, as personal belongings, a typewriter, a camera, a radio, binoculars, furniture, a refrigerator and a piano, provided they have been used, and all this on the assumption that they were part of his household abroad. If Mr. Resident has been abroad for more than five years he may even bring a motor bicycle without customs; and if he wishes to bring in a car he may do so too provided he gets an import licence and proves that the car is not being imported for "business" but was in his possession and use for at least a year. In this case he will get a reduction of 50 per cent of the customs and will be exempt from purchase tax.

Mr. New Immigrant, Rich in Rights

And here, coming ashore, is our friend Mr. New Resident, nervous, bitter and suspicious. Immediately, he learns that he has many rights. He is not liable to customs or purchase tax on tools, personal belongings, furniture, typewriter, camera, binoculars, nor on a second-hand motorcycle. He may even bring without tax a refrigerator and an air conditioner provided they come with him from the country which he left for Israel.

For a second-hand car he need pay only half of the customs and no purchase tax, although if he wishes to sell the car he must pay the purchase tax and if the car is sold within three years of his arrival in Israel he must also pay the remaining half of the customs from which he was exempted.

And finally Mr. New Immigrant may bring without duty food up to 15 kilogrammes for every member of the family who comes with him, and if he agrees to pay customs he may bring up to 50 kilogrammes per person.

Gift Parcels

Mr. Resident came back with several questions. He said that his relatives abroad certainly sent him "something from time to time." The customs explained to him that such presents must not exceed $112 in value and must not include a radio set or refrigerator.

Incidentally, Mr. Resident, added the customs official, there are certain presents that it is not worth your while to bring in. Some because local production is cheaper and even better — and some because the duty and purchase tax is very high.

Make a note of a few of them: cameras, toys, electric appliances, including electric irons, phonographs, accordions and automatic record players, artificial silk and leather goods.

And it is better to receive parcels containing presents through the post because the clearance is very simple. You go to the Parcels Post Office nearest to your house, pay the duty and get the parcel.

Apply to . . .

If you wish to appeal against the assessment for customs or on the customs which was demanded, or if you have any complaint, it is better to apply first to the officer in charge at the place of payment; if you do not get satisfaction, write to the Collector of Customs of the area and detail the complaint. Do not apply direct to the Directorate of Customs.

Every person, Mr. Tourist, Mr. Resident and Mr. New Immigrant, is assured that his request will be dealt with seriously and that if he has indeed been wronged the matter will be rectified.

Interview with **Dr. T. Brosh**, Commissioner of Income Tax

Orderliness Relieves the Pain of Paying

How can the citizen relieve the "pain" of paying income tax? How can he avoid white reminders and red reminders? Some people think that the best way is to ignore income tax and to file their letters in the back of the cupboard, but Dr. Theodore Brosh, the Commissioner of Income Tax, thinks otherwise. He thinks that attention to order will relieve the pain. Dr. Brosh talks from 35 years' experience as a taxpayer, and 17 years as a tax administrator and says: "If you want the income tax people not to bother you, do whatever you can to see that your file is in order."

The Commissioner of Income Tax reminds us that payment of Income Tax is not a temporary and passing phenomenon of our time but a permanent inseparable part of our daily life. In advanced countries the tax network includes almost all adults of working age and takes in up to 35 per cent of the population. Payment of taxes is more widespread than military service or any other national duty.

Since this is the case and since taxes touch each and every one of us, each and every year, you must have order. The tax can work only if it gets into a certain rhythm, and it is in the interests of the citizen to support the regular working of the tax in this rhythm.

A clear example of the fixed method in income tax is supplied by the frenzied preparation that goes on in the U.S. before Americans submit their income tax returns. For one whole week and almost only that week everybody is busy filling in forms and in this way he is free from income tax troubles for 51 weeks out of the year.

The Official Will Grant A Deferment

WHAT did Dr. Brosh mean by orderliness in income tax? First and foremost, filling out the return at the required time. If the taxpayer is required to return his declaration by June 30 then it is better and more convenient for all concerned that it should reach the Income tax office by this date. And even if the taxpayer did not manage for some reason to file his return in time — good order requires that he should write at least a postcard to the assessing officer and ask for a deferment. "As far as I know the inspectors," says Dr. Brosh, "a deferment will be given, if only because the inspector will be delighted that the taxpayer has seen fit to write and ask for it."

"A person who does not submit his return in time starts off on the wrong foot with the tax department. If he carries on in this neglect, he will receive, one fine day, an assesment made according to the best judgment of the assessing officer who has received no return. This assessment may perhaps appear somewhat exaggerated to the taxpayer, in which case he will not walk to the office of the Assessing Officer — he will run there. What's more, if he persists in this way, he is likely to bring on himself all the pains of having his property attached and a criminal charge filed against him.

"It is not only the filing of the return that requires acting in time. This habit must also apply to the payment of current taxes which are also an integral part of the orderliness that must prevail. The current payments by self-employed taxpayers correspond to the deduction at source from employees; they change payment of income tax from a difficult "burden" to a habit to which we become accustomed. When a self-employed taxpayer who has paid his current payments regularly receives his final assessment, he will realize that the regularity in the current payments has removed the thorn from this final account.

Final Red Notice — Urgent!!

"The citizen who does not file a return in time, or who does not respond to the demand for payment or the reminder, begins to believe that the tax people will forget him; and sometimes it is true that a considerable time passes until they get round to him, but they always do. Sooner or later the red notice will appear.

"If you receive a red notice," warns Dr. Brosh, "remember that it is urgent. If you do not respond you bring trouble on yourself." And the Commissioner explains that "if the tax authorities see that the citizen does not respond, the case is taken up by the Collection Department, where it is impossible to cater to individual cases."

Orderliness, which helps the taxpayer, can also be reflected in the method in which his return is submitted. Dr. Brosh is convinced that the fuller and more detailed the return and the better it is based on proper accounts the more difficult will it be for the inspector to make an assessment not in accordance with the return.

"Sometimes the inspector will be convinced at first glance, that the detailed return submitted by the assessee is not in accordance with reality (to put it mildly), but nevertheless he will have no alternative but to fix his assessment according to the income declared, if it is based on current and exact records of income and expenses.

"I say this in the light of court decisions which have laid down that if the Income Tax Authorities do not accept an account, the burden of proof is on them.

"On the other hand, inspectors and even the public advisory committees cannot possibly assess income exactly if the taxpayer is unable to submit a full and detailed return. I do not believe that there are many persons who genuinely cannot submit a full statement of their income — everybody makes an account for himself and it is good for him to be accustomed to showing it to the tax inspector.

"The citizen who maintains order in his relations with the tax department avoids unnecessary bother and saves both time and money. Neglect or efforts to dodge taxation can only create a conflict with the tax authorities, a conflict which neither side really wants."

Interview with **Zeev Sharef**, Commissioner of State Revenue

Why Consumption Must Be Taxed

YOU smoke cigarettes — you pay taxes. Drink liquor—you pay taxes. Whatever you do, whether you travel in a bus or buy clothing, you are paying indirect taxes. And even if you walk in the street you are not free from paying tax. You are wearing out your shoe leather and in repairing your shoes you are again affected by the payment of tax. How can you live in a country like this?

I climbed upstairs, roamed along corridors, opened one door and then another, and at last found myself sitting opposite Mr. Zeev Sharef, the Commissioner for State Revenue. I should imagine that this was the first thing I had done in the last 24 hours for which I had not been required to pay tax.

I dearly wanted to know how this man feels under the burden of the whole Israel tax structure. It seems it does not bother him.

"What are you getting excited about?" he parried my question about high taxes. "You've paid tax on cigarettes? So have tens of thousands of other citizens in Israel and they haven't come bothering me with questions. And if you were freed of indirect taxes and had to pay the same amount in Income tax — would you have been any happier?"

I kept quiet. Go and choose between your right pocket and your left one. "Couldn't we, er.., have less taxes?"

"Perhaps, but we can't have less education; and we can't have less health services, and we can't have less employment, and we can't have less Defence. Do you agree to cut down on any of these? If not, the only thing left to do is to pay. After all, the teachers, post-office workers, the Army Officers and soldiers, are not working for charity. And how will you pay their salary if you won't pay tax on your cigarettes, for example?"

In Mr. Sharef's opinion you cannot do without indirect taxation, and no country in the world does without it. Were we to try to do so, and to collect more income tax instead, the position would be far worse.

"Imagine for yourself a worker who has been driven to additional effort and gets IL100 for this. Along comes the Treasury and collects IL80 in tax. Will the worker agree to this extra effort? But if the Treasury only collects IL30, he will agree.

"In other words, exchanging the indirect taxes on cigarettes, drinks and cinema tickets, for example, for income tax, would reduce output; and this at a time when everybody agrees that our own salvation lies in increased production and output.

"It is different with indirect taxes. Putting a tax on sundry articles, such as refrigerators, motorcars, and even clothing materials, reduces the consumption of these articles. And to buy these, as with most articles, you have to lay out foreign exchange. Reduction of consumption, therefore, leads to a saving in foreign exchange and guides producers and materials to foreign markets. Therein lies the way to reducing imports and increasing exports."

I had two reservations — first, indirect taxes are not imposed solely on luxuries, such as refrigerators, and secondly, they raise the price of articles and thus affect exports. Take, for instance, the customs duty on raw materials; does not the high price of raw materials affect exports in this sense?

"Definitely not," replied Mr. Sharef. "Any manufacturer who exports his product gets back the customs he paid on the raw materials, and secondly, imposing customs on raw materials from abroad compels our manufacturers to buy local materials wherever possible, and thirdly — that's enough, anyway." But Mr. Sharef continued nonetheless after a slight pause, "and even if we can find fault with increasing prices in the local market, do you think that replacing indirect taxes by income tax is any solution? Should we prefer the tax which reduces production to a tax which reduces consumption?"

"I had made another reservation," I pointed out. "You don't impose indirect taxes only on luxuries. Assuming even that a refrigerator is considered a luxury, do you not impose taxes on shoes, materials, and cigarettes? Income tax is progressive. The rich pay more — or at any rate are supposed to; while with an indirect tax on clothes and shoes everybody pays — poor and rich, the factory owner and the labourer alike. Indirect taxes involve harsh injustice. Should we take only economic considerations into account?"

Mr. Sharef sighs, darts a glance at the photograph of Beri Katznelson which stands framed on his desk as if he wished to beg his pardon.

"It is impossible to distinguish between pure economic and social considerations. If a certain measure is for the benefit of the economy as a whole it is also for the benefit of the worker. If a factory is closed down the workers will be unemployed. Who suffers first from economic ills, if not the worker? If this tax network — indirect with direct taxes — is for the good of the economy, then it is for the good of the worker. The worker is first and foremost interested in a safe place of work and higher income.

"More than that — it is not true that the man of means and the labourer pay the same indirect taxes. The man of means buys more of everything and in particular more of the more expensive things and therefore pays incomparably more in taxes. And not only that, even the indirect taxes are graded — luxuries like air-conditioning pay a heavy tax while the tax on shoes is low. Nylon pays 35 per cent — cotton only 7½. Or, for example, taxes on wool: The tax on combed wool is 30 per cent, while on wool and artificial fibre it is only 7½ per cent. I could carry on with endless examples and prove that the man of means buying expensive articles and luxuries pays much more in indirect taxes than the worker, clerk or the self-employed person with a medium or small income."

"And aside from all this you cannot dodge indirect taxes in the same way as you can dodge income tax," I added. But Mr. Sharef did not rise to the bait. He merely sighed. I was glad to hear his remarks on the need for indirect taxes. Were we to collect only income tax — this tax too would become regressive because we could not exempt the worker with low income from paying tax; and if we collected only indirect taxes — this, too, would be regressive because we would have to tax even the basic foods, which, today, are exempt.

And so we toured the world — without foreign travel tax. Mr. Sharef took a thick volume out of his drawer and began to read: "Take a pencil and note it down: in the capitalist United States 76 per cent of the income from taxes comes from direct taxes. But in Socialist Norway only 34 per cent, Britain 55 per cent, Holland 53 per cent, Israel 45 per cent, India 39 per cent, Greece 30 per cent, Finland 28 per cent. You see, we are in good company."

"And another thing," recalled Mr. Sharef, "write down that India put the emphasis on to indirect taxes after gaining her freedom and independence. As you can see, things have changed in this world."

Beri's photograph in its frame did not stir.

Interview with **I. Mann**, Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax

IT PAYS TO KEEP BOOKS

A question that troubles many artisans and small and medium businessmen is whether it is worthwhile to keep accounts rather than save trouble and simply leave the determination of income at the end of the year to the discretion of the Assessing Officer.

What benefit will the small businessman get if he devotes an hour of his normal working day to keeping books? This is what I asked Mr. I. Mann, Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.

First, he said, a person who does not keep books for his own purposes does not really know his own financial position. He may find himself one fine day in a financial mess which he could have prevented had he kept proper accounts.

Second, and this is what interests us, an assessee who keeps accounts in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commissioner of Income Tax is able at the end of the year to add up his income and expenses and submit a full and detailed account. It will then be the responsibility of the assessing officer to prove any claim that the account does not reflect the true position. It should be emphasized that this responsibility is not an easy one. In order to reject an account based on proper and regular books the assessing officer must prove that the accounts contain mistakes or that they are incomplete, or that they were drawn up for the purpose of the assessment and were not kept throughout the year, or that for some other reason they do not truly reflect the income and expenses of the business. It is clear that such an account will be examined and checked two or three times before it is rejected.

On the other hand, a declaration of income that is not based on proper accounts is in very many cases worthless, for who amongst us can really remember all the business transactions that we carried out during the year, even if our business is a small one?

For this reason the assessing officer is in many cases compelled to reject these returns and to determine the estimated income according to the best of his judgment. It is true that even in these cases, this "best judgment" is not without basis. It is fixed with the guidance of the standard assessment computations drawn up after careful analysis of the expenses in that type of business and an estimate of the profits. Furthermore, the assessing officer takes into account the place of business, the number of workers, and the capital invested.

But an assessment made in this way cannot be as accurate as the assessment that is based on proper accounts, and it may be higher than the real income.

MUCH MERIT IN 'ORIGINAL PLAYS'

A NEW group of actors who seem nameless and unadvertised has been appearing from time to time in various theatres throughout the country. Its production is called Short, Original Plays. This troupe seems to have a good deal of merit both in its selection of material and the manner in which it is presented.

The first of the three one-act plays, "The Loan of Half a Year," is written by Moshe Shamir and part of it is Shamir at his best. It is the story of a prisoner who has been paroled and given six months as a gratuity, to see if he can hold down a job and live a decent life. He has a wife and children and wants to prove that he can go straight. His wife seems to doubt his ability to stick to a job, but she loves her man and wants to believe that his persuasive fine talk is sincere and honest. Mr. Shamir has drawn two exceptionally good characters in the charming convict and the hard-working wife and mother. He has also made us believe from the beginning of his play that the parole is doomed to failure. It is therefore a real let-down when in the end he appeals to the audience to help prisoners make a place for themselves when they try for rehabilitation.

"Parents and Children," the second of the plays, is written by Benjamin Galai. This is hardly a play at all. It is, rather, a short story acted out on the stage and is the weakest part of the production.

The most successful part of the programme is a one-act play written by Jacob Bar-Nathan, a young Chamber Theatre actor. Called "Twin Moons," it is one of the most amusing things ever to appear on the Hebrew stage. The scene is set in an army camp. The characters consist of a tough sergeant, who fancies himself as a virile lady-killer, his intellectual corporal, a sloppy draftee who is shunted from one place to another because no one wants him around, and a new girl who is to act as an assistant to the sergeant.

Long-Forgotten Hebrew

This new girl knows Hebrew — and how she knows Hebrew! She learnt it from a Catholic priest while she was interned in Belgium during the German occupation. The Sergeant is close to apoplexy trying to make out her well-turned classical phrases. Her written reports are works of art, composed of beautiful, obscure and long-forgotten Hebraisms. The corporal acts as her interpreter. But best of all is her *rapport* with the sabra who tries to educate her in modern Hebrew and enchants her with his exposition of such neo-Hebraic terms as *"tramp"* and *"lo pidalti"* (origin, I think, *"Nich gefiddeled"*).

The whole sketch is a riot of fun from beginning to end.

The participants in this worthy effort are Tamara Semsonov, Moshe Yaari, Izzi Abrahami and Gavriel Dagan. Miss Semsonov is an actress with a wide scope of ability. She makes up in depth and sincerity for what she lacks in finesse and polish. She gave an excellent portrayal of the wife who is torn between the love of her worthless husband and her duty to her children.

At the other end of the scale, she is most satisfactory as the pedantic Hebraist. Moshe Yaari does a very commendable characterization as the weak and charming parolee who wants a good life but cannot help looking for an angle which will make it an easy life as well. Izzi Avrahami and Gavriel Dagan are competent in their parts.

There are no sets and no complicated lighting in these plays. It speaks well for the production that they were not missed.

Shmuel Ra'ayoni

THE Ein Hod Gallery is being extended by the availability of a third show room which is intended for exhibitions of the village's arts and crafts. Meanwhile the present gallery houses a display of Shmuel Ra'ayoni's oil paintings.

These untitled pictures are abstract studies in the proper sense of the word, viz. abstractions of actuality and not just synonyms for the decorative.

Ra'ayoni has always been an inquiring searcher into the potentialities of painting aesthetic, one to whom due respect must be paid. His harmonies are highly developed but as long as the constant verticals tie him to the "Grille" conception he may find his range limited. It has been remarked that his pictures might serve for designs in other techniques; glass, weaving etc. These works might assist not merely the understanding of pictorial values but that of other forms of art.

H.

Nabal Happy, Spontaneous

EACH successive Nahal show seems to be a case of "the king is dead—long live the king!" There always appears to be just the right replacements for the talented young people who have finished their stint in the army and are supplanted by new draftees. The Nahal Troupe has made a name for itself as a company which can be relied upon to give good, fast-moving entertainment, and which will amuse not only the diversion-hungry troops, but the jaded civilians as well. A good deal of the credit for their success must go to the skilled direction of David Bergman, who seems to have some special magic up his sleeve which makes it possible for him to get a finished, smooth production from very raw material.

The latest show, "One Has To Live!", is presented by that panel of ubiquitous Hebrew writers, lyricists and musicians consisting of Ephraim Kishon, Yehiel Mohar, Haim Hefer, Alexander Argov, Yohanan Zarai and Moshe Wilensky. To these have been added a skit apiece by Dahn Ben Amotz and Benjamin Galai.

The outstanding feature of these Nahal productions is their air of happiness and spontaneity. The gaiety on the stage is infectious and transmits itself to the audience. The most amusing sketches are Dahn Ben Amotz' diaries of a soldier boy and a soldier girl and Ephraim Kishon's take-off of a Carmel newsreel. The diaries are funny and have some measure of subtlety. The newsreel is pure slap-stick and at times very good slap-stick comedy.

The music is no better and no worse than the average for such shows. The lyrics are at times very clever. Particularly good are the accordionists and the guitar player.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Spring Art Show Opens in Capital

THE Spring Exhibition, "Ten Years of Painting and Sculpture," at the Jerusalem Artists House is dominated by two exhibits honouring the memory of two late and lamented members: Z. Ben-Zvi and L. Krakauer.

The Ben-Zvi exhibit shows how death took the chisel out of this great sculptor's hand when he was about to shed his virtuoso cubism for an almost abstract style of great flowing planes. The "Head of a Girl," the "Head of Sharett," the "Cry" and many sketches show this development, while Ben-Zvi's most beautiful work, "The Mask of the Pilot," has been regrettably omitted.

The Krakauer exhibit not only gives a fine selection of his drawings but also shows our late friend "Elka" as the great architect he was. The Culture Houses of Afula, Dan and Ramat Yohanan illustrate the harmonious integration of architecture into the landscape in which Krakauer excelled and which has become so rare nowadays. Just now, when the problem has become topical, one would have liked to see more of Krakauer's drawings for a future Bezalel Museum, a project which occupied most of the last year of his life.

One is also grateful to see Budko remembered with some oils and woodcuts in the Arts and Crafts Room. A duty neglected by the Bezalel School during the Bezalel Year was thus partially fulfilled.

The general standard of the exhibition is far higher than in other years, even though there are only a few highlights and not a single surprise. Among the highlights one must mention Blum's excellent impressionist sketch, "Mea Shearim" and Aschheim's grand "Tiberias," and "Church in Nazareth," a masterpiece of architectural painting. The series of gouaches by Miron Sima has an intensity which I believe this painter developed in his new coloured woodcuts.

Promising Newcomer

A most promising newcomer is Ruth Levin. Both her golden landscapes are fascinating in their strong circular rhythm. No. 24 might even be bettered by the removal of the little figure in the corner. The best watercolour on show is the "Mountainscape" by Helen Barth.

Among Rosytenberg's abstract paintings, the two compositions in grey with a strong graphic element are the most interesting. Ruth Bamberger is at her best in the gay and colourful "Dream Fleet." Overemphasis on pattern confronts her other paintings with the danger of a relapse into the textile design whence she came. Van Den Berg's "Open Window" successfully combines perspectivic depth with strong stylisation. "The City," an experiment in squared abstraction, remains unconvincing.

Grete Krakauer's "Autumn" shows her eminent pictorial qualities obscured by preconceived notions in so many of her other paintings which are full of [illegible]. Margot Lange-Aschheim contributed two pictures in a new effective colour scale and in strict, convincingly logical stylisation. Hana Levi disappoints us this time: her "Portrait" is too mannered. The semi-abstract landscape is disorganised, or rather wholly unorganised. "Mules" is a poor sketch.

Next to Blum, the "conservative" group is represented by Kurt Singer, of whose works "Terrace," with an extremely well done perspective, is the most successful, or let us say, the most interesting. Abel Pann's works were seen at his recent collective show. Jacob Eisenberg excels, as always, in meticulous naturalism.

Glowing Beauty

Levanon's landscapes never fail in their sharply glowing beauty. The two Jerusalem night pieces by Jacob Pins have genuine atmosphere. They are far more convincing than his "Circus" fantasies.

I do not know what has happened to Yona Mach of late. We know he is an extremely gifted artist — this time one need only look at the background of the "Self Portrait" — but his last landscapes are coarse in texture and the composition does not hold together.

Zvi Gali is represented by an old picture which does not give one a good idea of his gifts. As far as Yehuda Nathan is concerned, I have the highest respect for his insistent and sincere belief in the gospel of squared abstraction, but I still cannot manage to see anything in his compositions. Yossi Stern's "Jerusalem Outskirts" is a picture which permits us to hope that he will find his way out of framed illustration, enjoyable as it may be. Except for a plastic composition in a very interesting screen pattern by Zahara, the Schatz Group has nothing new to show.

Kurt Dubloe's "Moonlight" shows him groping for a real style of his own even if this attempt is not yet wholly successful. Genia Reikin's "Amsterdam" is a well-stated piece of vista-painting. David Palombo exhibits two "Mobiles" which are mistaken, because they are far too heavy and not mobile at all. The granite boulder and the heavy logs that hang from the roof only tempt one to move away before they fall on one's toes. Jana Scharcherl's new sculpture, "Rhythm," is an abortive attempt to shed the despondency that characterises most of her works. The sad little "Despair" is much better. We knew the "Visionary", when he was called the "Unknown Political Prisoner." The little "Mother and Child" is the best of Jacob Lev's terracottas. It is a pity that this master of the technique of figure pottery is miscast as a sculptor. "Awaiting Salvation" by Brandenburg is a sincere if not wholly successful piece of sculpture. It is difficult to judge Brandenburg's work because he has never had a one-man show in Jerusalem.

If important Jerusalem artists are missing, the fault lies not with the selection committee but with the artists themselves, who now slight the house that gave them their start. They should remember their obligation to Jerusalem in the Jubilee Year.

Th. F. M.

Radio Review

Leaving the Country

LAST week Peter Frye turned his attention to a question which has not yet been firmly tackled over the air — people leaving the country. Despite this gallant effort, the problem has still not been faced. We were given two case histories — both American actors intending to return to the U.S.—but both insisted that their departure was only temporary.

Avram Aviram (until recently of the Habimah company) explained that he could not live on his salary and was off for two years to the Great White Way to earn his fortune, after which he would return with sabra wife to Israel to continue his career here. Rosina Artzi (of the Chamber Theatre) looks on the U.S. as her "home and source" but would like to divide her time (together with her sabra husband) between the two countries. If we take these two actors at their face value, we are not really dealing with the basic question of emigration but sidestepping it.

But if the programme failed to probe to the bottom of a very vital problem (which I hope Mr. Frye will tackle some day), we were given a glimpse of the mental attitudes which influence people to leave. Young Avram Aviram's career has been a reasonable success story; he has acquired an impressive mastery of Hebrew and has risen rapidly in the Habimah echelon — but he brings home IL180 a month, which is no living wage. Other actors eke out their livelihood by appearing at various functions but Aviram objects to this practice on principle.

His wife, it was mentioned, is also an actress so that the family income is presumably supplemented, but it can be safely assumed that it is nevertheless difficult for them to make ends meet. Yet there are other families in the same boat who do not think of leaving.

"Intend to Return"

The contradiction was not fully explained despite the intelligent and prying questions of Peter Frye. Perhaps more light should have been shed on Aviram's motives in coming to Israel so as to ascertain just how deep the initial roots were. "I intend to return" insisted Aviram, and Frye hit the nail on the head by asking: "Do you honestly believe that if you succeed in the States, you will return to your IL180 a month at Habimah?" The trouble is that a number of immigrants from the West look on Israel as a refuge from themselves and their own lack of success. Some of these resolve their problems here and remain happily settled; others fail in Israel and generally go away, loudly blaming their frustrations on the country. The two actors we heard fall into a third category; people who have found themselves, perhaps for the first time, in Israel, and feel the urge to test their new confidence in their native environment. It would have been interesting to hear the extent to which the two examples chosen feel lasting ties with the country and the people. All this leaves ample scope for further investigation.

• • •

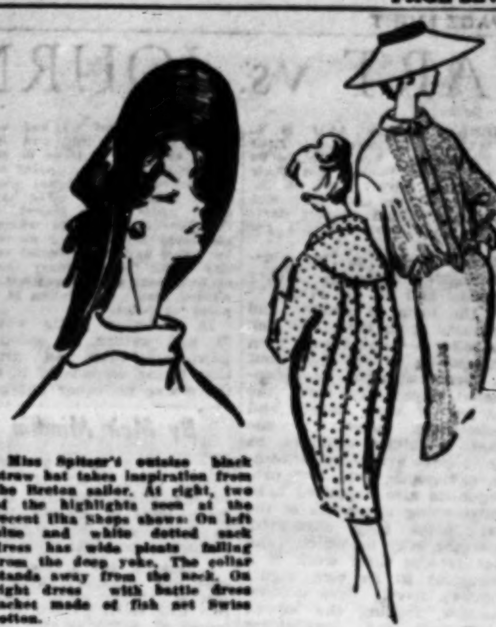
THE report from the Bible conference was stimulating and varied. Its kernel for once was not a succession of rather dry scholarly expositions but a lively controversy over Professor Segal's condemnation of the absence of a spiritual attitude in Israel today. The problem is real, vexed, and perhaps insoluble. Professor Segal is preaching the traditional message of religious Zionism; at the other extreme are the circles he condemns most severely — those to whom, as he put it, the Bible means no more than the Dead Sea Scrolls. Somewhere in the middle stands the Prime Minister, who would probably not admit Revelation and all its implications but who nevertheless is possessed of a Bible mystique, raising the Book from the purely secular.

In broadcasting reports on conferences, our radio editors have learnt that the most effective way to get a *précis* is to invite the speaker himself to sum up at the microphone the main aspects of his lecture. The result is natural and radiogenic, and vastly preferable to the results obtained from the Herculean labour of taking dozens of half-hour lectures and looking for two minutes that contain the kernel.

As from Sunday, morning programmes start daily at 11. a.m. (instead of noon) with a popular concert.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Goldfaden's "Shulamit" (today at 5.05); Mendelssohn's "Elijah" (Part I tonight at 9.15; Part II tomorrow at 9.15); Passover in Kibbutz Gesher (tomorrow at 10.15); "Amateur Stage" (tomorrow at 1); The prayer for Dew among Oriental Jews (tomorrow at 4.15); Brahms' "German Requiem" (Part I: Sun. at 9.30); "Architecture in Israel" (series beginning Mon. at 6.45); Malipiero's Seventh Symphony (Tues. at 6; second wavelength); Shlomo Yaffe's First Symphony (Tues. at 10.10); Martyrs' Memorial Day programmes (Weds. from 7.20 p.m.; Opening of the Brussels exhibition; a direct relay (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO



Miss Spitzer's outsize black straw hat takes inspiration from the Breton sailor. At right, two of the highlights seen at the recent Ilka Shops show: On left blue and white dotted sack dress has wide pleats falling from the deep yoke. The collar stands away from the neck. On right dress with battle dress jacket made of fish net Swiss cotton.

Schoolgirl Femme Fatale

BEBE Spitzer showed hats last week, most of them echoing this year's "little girl look." Recently returned from the Paris shows, Miss Spitzer has drawn inspiration from the top designers to produce her own version of the youthful line — the schoolgirl hat with the Paris touch.

Lightweight straws, with brims turning on or off the face, but worn straight on the head, simple trimmings of contrasting straw, soft satin picot bands tying in bows at the back, or wide meshed decorative veils. Favourite colours are all the malted tones between milk and honey, and a refreshing watermelon pink.

A hat show is not a hat show without some flights of fancy from the designer, and we did see one or two bewitching concoctions—a cloche of white plaited straw decorated with one pink rose, and some deceptively delicate-looking cocktail hats of pleated tulle, one with clusters of white lilac trimmed with a black satin bow at the back, another of yellow and white marguerites, on a wide band of mimosa tulle, and one wide-brimmed black hat with chrysanthemum petals placed under the crown to form a fringe on the forehead, this one certainly not inspired by any adolescent Miss, but rather every schoolgirl's idea of the hat she will wear as a grown-up *"femme fatale."*

All this would be little without mention of the workmanship that goes into Miss Spitzer's creations.

M.F.

Course for Women Instructors

IN order to meet the increasing need for women instructors among immigrants and in youth centres, the Government, the Jewish Agency and the various women's organizations are organizing a six-month course which will open at the beginning of May at the School of Nutrition and Home Economics in Jerusalem.

The manifold functions of the woman instructor (*madrikha*) include the reception of new settlers, helping them get used to Israel furnishings and training them in the use of household appliances, making them familiar with Israel's fruits and vegetables and the best use that can be made of them, giving advice on problems of diet and nutrition, acquainting them with the various organizations of whose help the family can avail itself, advising them on personal and family problems and helping them devise a new social framework.

In the youth centres, the instructor's job is to awaken the interest of girls in home-making, home economics and the importance of a real family atmosphere.

Candidates must be between 20 to 35 years of age, have had at least ten years of education, read, write and speak Hebrew, and be prepared to work anywhere they are assigned. Previous experience in related fields or in public work is an asset.

Candidates will obtain full information on living and study conditions at the course from the admission board, which can be contacted in writing not later than April 13, c/o Mrs. Ben Haim at the School of Nutrition and Home Economics (Hamidrasha Letezuna v'Khalkala) at Jerusalem's Kirya or c/o Mrs. Nevo at the Ministry of Labour, Jerusalem.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow & Saturday:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R).

12.00 N. Lunchtime Music — Soloist: Line Renaud (Vocalist). 12.30 Woman's Corner. 12.45 Oriental Pessah Tunes. 1.00 Sephardic Music. 1.15 Children's Corner. 3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 "The Song of the Sea"— Ed. by B. Zvieli. 4.00 Youth Corner.

4.30 News Summaries in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 "Shulamit" Operetta (Goldfaden—Lavry). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami" 6.25 Story for Feast. 6.40 Paraphrase on Pessah Tunes. 7.20 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.35 Springtime Tunes. 8.05 Literary Quiz. 8.40 "Minister's Summary" — The First Asor in Ministry of Interior — by Y. Bar-Yehuda. 8.50 Interlude. 9.15 Festival Night Concert: Pastorale for Oboe, Strings & Harp (H. Hanson); "Elijah," Oratorio — Part I (Mendelssohn).

TOMORROW

7.30 Service & Pessah Songs. Morning Concert: Concerto Grosso No.8 in C-minor (Handel); "Praise the Lord" (Mendelssohn); The Song of Miriam (Schubert); Three Hassidic Dances (Leon Stein). 9.45 Prayer & Song. 10.15 Pessahh at Kibbutz "Gesher." 11.00 "Counting the Omer" (J. Stutchevsky). 11.30 Feast Folklore. 11.30 "Three in a Boat." 12.30 Requests. 1.00 "Amateurs' Platform." 3.30 Light Music. 4.15 Prayer for Dew. 4.45 Opera: "Moses" (Rossini) — Selection II. 5.45 Stories on Storks. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Programme by Nahal Troupe. 7.15 Light Music. 7.30 Piano Recital by H. Greenfield — Fantasy & Fugue in A-minor (Bach); Intermezzi & Ballade (Brahms); Variations (Copeland). 8.00 Around our World. 8.10 Portrait of a Settlement. 8.40 Omer Songs. 9.15 Friday Night Concert: Concerto Grosso in F (Marcello); "Elijah" Oratorio — Part II. 10.30 Bedtime Music.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert: Overture in D-minor (Handel-Elgar); Triple Concerto in A-minor for Piano, Violin, Flute & Orchestra (Bach); "Song of Destiny" (Brahms). 9.30 "New Inventions." 9.45 Pleasant Tunes. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert — "Peer Gynt Suite No. 2; Norwegian Dances (Grieg). 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatre and Screen."

4.00 Chamber Music — Viola Duets (Allessandro Rolla, Karl Stamitz & W.F. Bach). 4.45 Cantoral Recordings. 5.15 Art and Culture. 5.40 Light Music. 6.00 "Science Studio"— "Trends & Methods in Modern Diplomacy"—2nd in a series on Talks by Sh. Kadar. 6.15 Debka Time. 6.30 Academic Monthly. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 Hamavdil & Melave Malka. 8.00 Quiz — Sh. Rosen. 8.30 Variety. 8.45 "Minister's Summary" — The First Asor in Transport & Communication—by Moshe Carmel. 8.55 Bible Reading. Proverbs, Chap. 6. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Classical Request Programme — Symphonie Espagnole op. 21 (Lalo); "Nutcracker Suite" (Tchaikowsy). 10.15 "Ten Years Ago." 10.30 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292,7, 41,7 & 33,3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.25 Concert by K.Y. Orchestra — Conductor Hanan Schlesinger — Three Songs (Y. Walbe); Aria from "The Magic Flute" (Mozart); Aria from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. 9.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 Concert Preview. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. .30 News in Easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

Saturday: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films & Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.05 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today, Tomorrow & Saturday.** 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15 — 2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.37 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 6.45 "Land of the Bible" 7.00 Afrikaans Programme. 7.15 Yiddish. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Readings for Pessah. 7.00 Hebrew Feature "For Sabbath Eve." 7.15 Yiddish. **Saturday:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Editorial Opinion. 6.50 News of Asor's Celebrations. 7.00 Melave Malka.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 11.30 News. 11.43 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 11.50 "All Star Variety."

Tomorrow: 11.30 News. 11.40 In the Jewish World. 11.50 Editorial Opinion. Midnight: Readings for Pessah. **Saturday:** 11.30 News. 11.40 "Ten Years Ago." 11.55 "Stamp Corner." Midnight: Melave Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Music Requests. 8.00 Pessah Songs. 8.30 New Songs & Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Song of Songs" — Biblical Sketch. 9.45 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Sabbath. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Song of Nations. 8.00 Concert: Works by Handel, Bruch & Debussy. 9.00 News. 9.15 Variety. 10.00 Dance Music.

Saturday: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Tunes from Broadway and Hollywood. 7.00 News. 7.15 Hit Parade. 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): **Today:** 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. Week's Feature. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. British Album. **Saturday:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (434 & 495 M.): 12.30 Today: Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 "Victory at Sea." 10.00 "Youth Makes Music." 10.30 "The Carnival of Animals" (Saint-Saens). **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Children's Concert. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Easter. 10.00 Poetry by Yeats. 10.15 "Wilt Thou Have Music." **Saturday:** 12.30 Melodies and Memories. 4.30 Elsie & Doris Waters in "Floggits." 7.10 Songs from the Shows. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Masters of Melody.

H.M. FORCES BROADCASTING SERVICE: (719 Kcs. & 417 M.) — **Today:** 12.30-4.15. **Tomorrow:** 12.00-5.15. 6.00-9.00. **Saturday:** 11.45-6.45. 8.00-9.30 — Relays from B.B.C.

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ART vs. JOURNALISM

HENRY JAMES AND H. G. WELLS. A Record of Their Friendship, Their Debate on the Art of Fiction, and Their Quarrel. Edited with an Introduction by Leon Edel and Gordon N. Ray. Rupert Hart-Davis, London, 1958. 272 pp. 21 s.

By Meir Mindlin

THIS record of the relationship between Henry James and H. G. Wells — in the form of articles and extracts from books as well as letters — would have been interesting in any case, but it turns out to be of exceptional importance since the subject of their debate and subsequent quarrel is one that especially occupies us now: pure art versus *littérature engagée*. Our two protagonists also happened to be outstanding exponents of the art forms they advocated, and the way in which time has treated their work is a comment in its own right: James's novels have become classics, feeding the minds, techniques and sensibilities of successive generations of artists, while Wells's, still maintaining their popularity, nevertheless have a diminishing relevance to our concerns even in his sense.

When they first met in 1898, James, at 55, was the distinguished but little-read novelist ("The Ambassadors," one of his three greatest works, sold four copies in its first month), while Wells, at 32, was on the threshold of his great success (one of his books, "Mankind in the Making," had sold 4,000 in that same month). The relationship was that of disciple to master, with Wells sending James a copy of each of his books as it appeared. James would send back a long and detailed letter of criticism, couching his strictures in his customary charming if long-winded circumlocution. There was perceptive appreciation as well as reservation in James's remarks. Thus, of "Love and Mr. Lewisham:"

'Chunk of Life'

> I have found in it a great charm and a great deal of the real thing—that is of the note of life, if not all of it (as distinguished from the said great deal). Why I haven't found "all" I will some day try and tell you: it may be more feasible viva voce. Meanwhile be assured of my appreciation of your humour and your pathos — your homely truth and your unquenchable fancy. I am not quite sure that I see your idea — I mean your subject, so to speak, as determined or constituted: but in short the thing is a bloody little chunk of life, of no small substance, and I wish it a great and continuous fortune.

Wells's fortunes were indeed in the ascendant, and continuously so; he had a house built at Sandgate, not far from James's own country house at Rye, Surrey. And as his popularity grew, he became less patient with James's standards and punctilious observations, these latter, in turn, becoming more and more reserved as Wells let the journalistic side of his novels get the upper hand. There was also an additional psychological factor, for though no one could be kinder and more considerate than James, and more sincerely pleased about the successes of his colleagues, he apparently represented the assured and insured upper classes to Wells, whose lower-class origin seemed to have ensconced a permanent chip on his shoulder. This probably explained the fierce animus behind his attack when it came. In the long run, years afterward, he more or less admitted the justice of James's strictures in his autobiography:

> ...I mean that I had very many things to say and if I could say one of them in such a way as to get my point over to the reader I did not worry much about finish. The fastidious critic might object but the general reader to whom I addressed myself cared no more for finish and fundamental veracity about the secondary things of behaviour than I... What we wanted was a ventilation of the point at issue.

In a letter Wells wrote: "I had rather be called a journalist than an artist, that is the essence of it, and there was no other antagonist possible than yourself." In the chapter on his novels in his autobiography, Wells finds little of lasting value in them, and for pretty Jamesian reasons:

> I doubt if any of these persons (his characters) have that sort of vitality which endures into new social phases. In the course of a few decades they may become incomprehensible; the snobbery of Kipps for example or the bookish illiterary of Mr. Polly may be altogether inexplicable.

His basic lack of sympathy with (and understanding of) the aims of serious fiction comes out in the conclusion of this chapter:

> I cannot imagine it (the novel) holding out against a literature of competent historical and contemporary studies... An industrious treatment of early nineteenth century records again would make Balzac's Comédie Humaine seem flighty stuff.

Unconsciously, Wells had apparently contemplated an attack on James for some time, and according to his own testimony had laid a satirical piece by in his drawer. This basic hostility ("He bothered me and I bothered him") was triggered by a long article written by James in the "Times Literary Supplement" in the spring of 1914 in which he surveyed the work of the "Younger Generation" of novelists, making points which are relevant today. (He only missed the boat in regard to D.H. Lawrence, whose "Sons and Lovers" he had read.) He showed how Wells, with a wealth of material at his command, never bothered to shape or give it form in any way: "The more he knows and knows, or at any rate learns and learns — the greater is our impression of his holding it good enough for us, such as we are, that he shall turn out his mind and its contents upon us by any free familiar gesture and as from a high window forever open."

Parodies James

The following year Wells published a rag-bag of a novel called "Boon," which contained a rather fierce parody of James's style and person, and a complete denial of any value whatsoever to be found in his novels. There is certainly an element in James which lends itself to parody, but this sweeping and unqualified attack on the value and integrity of his art, with none of the opinions backed up by argument or illustration, and coming from a man who had been a friend (all the opinions James had expressed in his T.L.S. article on Wells had been previously voiced in letters to Wells), was bound to hit James where it hurt most, and was apparently so intended, for Wells knew how sensitive he was. Though "Boon" was published anonymously, Wells left a copy for James at their club.

James replied in a letter which is a marvel of dignity and restraint: "It is difficult of course for a writer to put himself *fully* in the place of another writer who finds him extraordinarily futile and void, and who is moved to publish that to the world — and I think the case isn't easier when he happens to have enjoyed the other writer enormously, from far back; because there has then grown up the habit of taking some common meeting-ground between them for granted ..."

When Wells answered that "Boon" is just a waste-paper basket," James remarked in his final letter that "your comparison of the book to a waste-paper basket strikes me as the reverse of felicitous, for what one throws into that receptacle is exactly what one *doesn't* commit to publicity ..." and the letter (which ended the relationship) ends with an affirmation of his credo:

> There is no sense in which architecture is aesthetically "for use" that doesn't leave any other art whatever exactly as much so; and so far from that of literature being irrelevant to the literary report upon life, and to its being made as interesting as possible, I regard it as relevant in a degree that leaves everything else behind. It is art that makes life, makes interest, makes importance, for our consideration and application of these things, and I know of no substitute whatever for the force and beauty of its process.

History of Israel In Your Pocket

ISRAEL: THE STORY OF A NATION. By George Him. 110 pp. Published by the Government Printer, printed by Van Leer, Amsterdam.

THIS booklet has just been published to coincide with the opening of the Israel pavilion at the Brussels World Fair. It will serve as a synopsis of the Israel exhibition, stressing the country's development in the past ten years.

Of pocket size, the booklet is perhaps the most compact and certainly the most attractive history of Israel that has appeared. Though dealing with well-known material, Mr. Him's story brings refreshing touches to them in a concise, lucid style. And for the statistically minded, a host of facts and figures are concentrated in a special section at the end.

The booklet contains nearly 100 well-chosen black-and-white photographs, the work of local press photographers, and a minimum of text, and therein lies its charm.

Yet at this time, in a booklet that should in some way promote tourism to Israel, one might have expected, in addition to the usual illegal immigrant ships, Yemenite weavers, Nahalal, kibbutz children, water pipes being laid, etc., some emphasis on the holiday aspect of Israel life. One misses photos of our beaches, magnificent hotels, entertainment spots, and all the other possibilities for adventure or relaxation which are also part of Israel, and a not unimportant one.

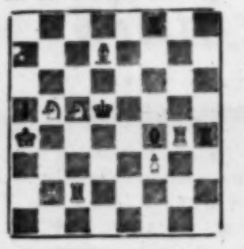
It will be distributed at the Brussels fair in English, French, Flemish, Italian and German.

PAUL KOHN

Chess

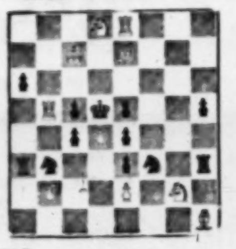
April 10, 1958

Problem No. 1135
B. P. Barnes, England
1st Pr. 5th McWilliam Ty.



Ka4; Rc2, Rg4; Bb2, Bd7; Ktb5, Ktc6; Pf2. (8)
Kd5; Rf8, Rh4; Bf4; Pa5. (5)
White mates in two

Problem No. 1136
N. Dimitrow, Bulgaria
"Chess in USSR," 1957



Rb5, Kc7; Re8; Be7, Bh1; Ktd8, Ktg2; Pb2, d4, e2. (10)
Kd5; Ra3, Rh3; Ktb3, Ktf3; Pa6, c4, c5, e3, e4, e5, h5. (12)
White mates in three

Solutions. Problem No. 1129 (ten Cate): 1. Qa7! with a very neat change play by random and correction moves of the Bl. Knights. Problem No. 1130 (Ben Menachem): 1.Ktd4+ e:d 2.B:e4 Kt:e4+ 3.K:d4 c4—Stalemate.

The World Championship

The 4th game of the match, as the preceding ones, was of considerable theoretical interest: Smyslov played his own system of the Gruenfeld Defence, seized the initiative, and by the time the game was adjourned had a pawn to the good. In the endgame, however Botvinnik gave up another pawn for the sake of different-colour Bishops and achieved a draw by very accurate play.

Game No. 708

White: Botvinnik Black: Smyslov

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 d5 4.Ktf3 Bg7 5.Qb3 d:c 6.Q:c4 0-0 7.e4 Bg4 8.Be3 Ktfd7 9.Be2 Ktb6 10.Qc5 c6 11.Rd1 Kt8d7 12.Qa3 e5! 13.d5 c:d 14. Kt:d5 Kt:d5 15.Q:d5 Be6 16.Qd2 Ktf8! 17.Qb4 a5 18.Qb5 Q:b5 19.Ktd2 Q:b5 20.B:b5 B:a2 21.Ke2 Be6 22.f3 Rfc8 23.Rc1 Kte8! 24.Bd3 Ktd6 25.R:c8+ R:c8 26. Ra1 Ra8 27.Bb6 a4 28.Ktb1 Ktc4 29.Bc4 B:c4+ 30.Ke1 Bf8 31.Kta3 Bb3 32.Rc1 Ra6 33.Be3 Rc6 34.R:c6 b:c 35.Kd2 f5 36.Kc3 f:e 37.f:e Kf7 38.Ktc4 Ke6 39.Ba7 Ba2 40.Bb8 Bb6 41.Bc7 Bb1 42.Ktd2 B:d2+ 43.K:d2 B:e4 44.g3 Kd5 45.Kc3 Bg2 46.h4 Bf3 47.Bb8 c5 48.Bc7 Be4 49.Bb8 Bb1 50.Bc7 e4 51.Bf4 Bd3 52.Be3 c4 53.Bf4 Ke6 54.Kd2 Kf5 55.Bd6 Kg4? (correct was 55.— h5!) 56. Ke3 Bb1 57.Be5 e3 58.B:e3 K:g3 59.Bf6 Kg4 60.Be7 Kf5 61.Bg5 Ke5 62.Bh6 Bc2 63.Bg5 Bb3 64.Bh6 Bd5 65.Bg5 Kf5 66. Bh6 Kg4 67. Bg5 Kg3 68.Bd8 Kh3 69.Be7 Kf5 70.Bd4 h6 71.Bf8 g5 72.h5! g4 73. B:h6 g3 74.Bf4 g2 75.Bh2 Bf7 76.K:c4 B:h5 77. Kd3 g1Q 78.B:g1 K:g1 79.Ke3 Bg4+ 80.Kc3 Bf7 81.Kc2 Ba2 82.b4. Draw.

After four draws (in games 7-10) Smyslov managed to win the 11th game (in only 24 moves!) improving somewhat the score, which stood at 6½: 4½ in Botvinnik's favour at the close of the first half of the match. In the meantime, ex-world champion **Elizaveta Bikova** managed to regain the title, defeating title holder Rubtzova by 8½: 5½.

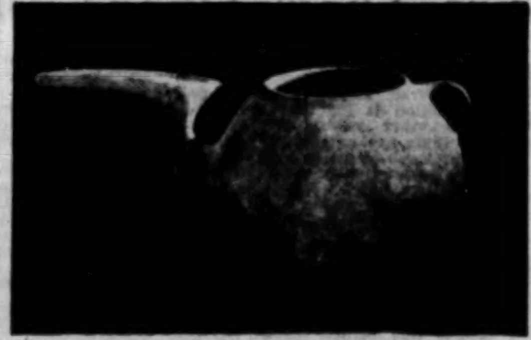
National Team Championship

The first round of the N.T.C., division "A" was marked by some decisive victories, especially those of ASA and "Reti." The first, making its first appearance in the division, defeated Haifa by 5:1 (four wins, two draws), while the latter crushed Hadera by 5½ : ½. In the other two matches, title holder "Lasker" defeated the P.O. Workers by 4½ : 1½, while Jerusalem scored 3½ : 2½ against Zahal, whose players were tired by the heavy burden of the championship games.

Shahar Zahal Champion

Shimon Shahar, thrice Zahal champion, recaptured the title in the hard-fought Jerusalem tournament, scoring 12 points out of 15, undefeated. He was followed by Maor 11½, Zhelesniak 11, Cagan and Ehrlich 10½, Grinblat 10, Zalman 9½, Ben-Sinai and Kordonski 8, Klein 6½, Besha 5½, Shapira 5, Goldreich 4½, Burstein 3½, Hofshi and Tennenbaum 2.

"Lasker" Championship. The first game of the play-off between co-winners Dr. Oren and Kreidman ended in a draw. In "Reti" Kreidman was leading with 7½ points after the 9th round, followed by Smiltiner 6, Barav 5½ (1), Blass 5(2), Dr. Gruengard 4½, etc. The Tel-Aviv championship will open on April 28 in two preliminary groups of 12-14 players each.



This grey ceramic libation vase is in the form of a stylised bird. It and many other rare complete pottery vessels from the Luristan culture of Western Persia, which dates back to approximately 1,000 B.C.E., can be seen in the permanent exhibition of ancient ceramics at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem.

Covenant Between the Crumbs

By KA-TZETNIK 135633

From my bread ration today I kept a crumb for you. See, beloved, it rests here in my palm as in a bowl of crystal —

Night over Auschwitz.

Sleep cradles my bunk mates as on soft, dark veils. Outside, stars flare above the block roofs. Flare, and die. Today more than ever I wanted you. I so wanted to bring you the most precious offering of Auschwitz. I said: This bread crumb is consecrated to my beloved. Here it is, in the palm of my right hand.

Where are you now, beloved?

Like me, perhaps you now sit somewhere in a German women's camp on the boards of a bunk, and like me you too are looking at the bread crumb in your palm; for today more than ever you wanted me, and you said: This bread crumb is consecrated to my beloved.

See, beloved! The teardrop in my other hand is as big as the bread crumb.

Come, let us go outside, let us stand together beneath the dark of the same Auschwitz sky. Our love will pass between the two bread crumbs and transfer them to one another's hand. You will eat mine and I will eat yours —

See, beloved! Those are not stars twinkling above the block roofs. They are stray sparks, from the crematorium chimney, waning and gone.

Only the light of your face will forever be in my tear which has turned to crystal.

Auschwitz, 1943

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This year marks the 25th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, the 15th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto revolt, and the 15th anniversary of the liquidation of the Jewish ghettos by the Germans — a liquidation which was marked by an increased outpouring of smoke from crematoria chimneys whose significance the world would not or could not comprehend.

"Covenant Between the Crumbs" is a chapter from the author's forthcoming book. Previous works by the author are Salamandra (Dvir, 1946) and Beit Habubot ("House of Dolls" — Dvir, 1953), which has also been published or is scheduled soon to be published in English, Danish, Swedish, Japanese, Italian, Yiddish, Spanish, French, Bulgarian, Czech and German editions.

Way of Heroism

BINETIV HAPALMAH (In the Path of Palmah). By Matti Meged. XXXII — 307 pp. (No price.) Jerusalem: Mass.

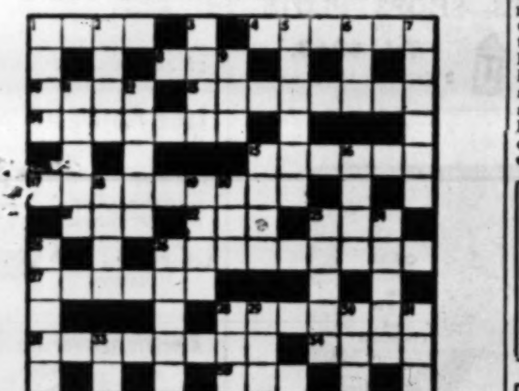
AMONG the many publications on the Resistance and the War of Liberation, this volume stands out as an exceptionally impressive memorial, conceived by the father of a young Palmah commander, one of the famous *Lamed-Heh*, the 35 soldiers who gave their lives in their heroic attempt to relieve the besieged Etzion settlements.

The first and major part of the book contains Matti Meged's vivid, at times breathtaking, account of "Danny's Last Day." On reading these pages, one gains an insight not only into the personality of Danny Mass who, as Yigal Alon says in his fine introduction, had become a legendary figure long before his last daring exploit, but also into the whole world of Palmah. There was something in this community of poorly equipped but undaunted young men and women which recalls the answer the Spartans gave the Persians at Thermopylae:" "If you have so many lances that they blot out the sunlight — very well, we shall then fight in the shadow."

In his own writings, letters, and reflections, some of which are collected in the second part of the book, Danny's search for a truthful approach to the problems confronting his generation, his great sense of duty, and his devotion to his friends are revealed. And the many reproductions, in the last part, of brilliant caricatures of his teachers and sketches in colour of his comrades show him as a gifted self-taught artist and make one realize afresh how many precious lives were lost in the hills of Judea on that fateful day of January, 1948.

E. M.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.— 1. One in the eye for the actors? 4. Those who fall thus may not get up in a hurry. 8. She's often on the line. 10. A dash. 13. It's on the receiving end' 14. With which to make thrusts and parries. 15. Decline such rubbish! 17. He looks around. 21. Companion to dash. 22. Kind of beer. 23. Being yellow at heart, may run when shelled. 26. It's not the same. 27. Driving spirit. 28. In classes, the sneak does. 32. One bed in nine for the smoker? 34. Smoke like a chimney. 35 Find fault with a horse? 36. Number. 37. Noise sometimes made at bridge.

DOWN.— 1. One of the women who do so. 2. Course that fish may follow. 3. This stalker goes to the head. 5. The last one was painted long ago. 6. The creature doesn't sound like me. 7. Those of 8 were precious. 9. Explosive talk? 11. Does it describe the fleet? 12. Its shade is deadly. 15. The chain may be free. 16. The surgeon with no offspring. 17. Creature in a toga. 19. Travel by sea. 20. The little fellow's not completely selfish. 23. Do wrong or the result of doing wrong. 24. Get me to finish off the dwarf. 25. Would one eat it in the bath. 26. Tobacco left in the pipe. 28. You should get some dinner here. 29. Not far. 30. This estate is actually existing. 31. Glide along. 33. Taken by those in play.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Dick. 4. Tables. 8. Cot. 10. Stab. 13. Last hope. 14. Cur-ator. 15. S-crawl. 17. In the pink. 21. See. 22. Adapt. 23. 'Tis. 26. Slag heaps. 27. Tandem. 28. New moon. 32. Broad-way. 34. Sane. 35. Pew. 36. Enrage. 37. Tsar.

DOWN.— 1. Disc. 2. Char. 3. Solo. 5. At-tack. 6. Leo(nine). 7. Shells. 9. Tar. 11. Turns. 12. Bat-he. 15. Snag. 16. Aria. 18. Tern. 19. Palm. 20. I-da. 22. Teams. 24. (tea)Spoon 25. Stable. 26. Sea-dog. 28. Nap. 29. Eyes. 30. Oaks. 31. Near. 36. Our.

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The Album will be on sale within the next few days

Selected Judaica

By H. E. BLUMENTHAL

HAFILOSOPHIA SHEL CONSTANTIN BRUNNER (The Philosophy of Constantin Brunner). An anthology: translated and edited with an introduction by Dr. A. Berman. J. Chachik, Tel Aviv, 1957, 247 pp.

IF one were to summarize the importance of Constantin Brunner's contribution to general philosophy one must emphasize his original re-discovery and presentation of Spinoza's genius. It was a creative and versatile endeavour that is only now beginning to become known through the efforts of the International Brunner Institute in The Hague.

Constantin Brunner (his original name was Leo Wertheimer) was the son of a Talmudic scholar and a grandson of the Chief Rabbi of Altona. His studies at the Rabbinic Seminary in Cologne and his later research in comparative religion led him eventually to complete atheism. He turned to philosophy and literature, but it was in the former that he found his forte.

Of Dr. Berman's translated selections, two deserve special mention. First there is Brunner's theory of the three faculties of thinking, namely the "Practical Mind," consisting of feeling, knowing and desiring, the "Spirit," manifesting itself in art, philosophy and love, and the third faculty, entitled "Analogon", comprising unrealistic thought, as in religion, metaphysics and morals. Then there is Brunner's theory of Jew-hatred, which explains this tragic phenomenon as originating in the hater and not in the hated. There are also many noteworthy essays of the great German-Jewish philosopher which Dr. Berman has translated skilfully, such as Brunner's ideas on education and mental changes.

When the Nazis came to power they not only burned Brunner's works publicly but had them destroyed in all bookshops so that the original works are hard to come by. This is further justification for Hebrew versions of a great philosopher's legacy.

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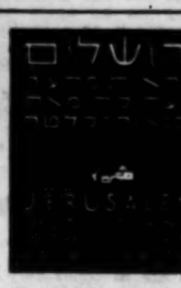
THE TENT OF JACOB. Selected Essays by Jacob Rosenheim. 46 pp. 2/6d. London: Jewish Post Publications.

THIS booklet contains a very small selection of essays by the leader of the Agudah world movement. The basic religious ideas of Agudism and their completion of the *weltanschauung* set forth by Samson Raphael Hirsch are lucidly explained in this work.



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Department for the Training and Advanced Education of Teachers

Registration for School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminaries

Registration for Seminaries by State, and State Religious school and kindergarten teachers, and for preparatory classes attached to the seminaries, for the School Year 1958/59, commences from the date of publication of this announcement.

Candidates who have completed 12 years of schooling will be accepted for the Teachers Class A; those who have completed 11 years will be accepted for the Kindergarten Teachers Class A.

Seminar students who are in need of funds may apply, through the Management of the Seminary and with its recommendation, for financial loans in order to pay their tuition fees and to support themselves.

Educational Institutes for School and Kindergarten Teachers	Classes	Remarks
1. D. Yellin Hebrew Teachers Seminary, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.	A, B, C, D	With boarding school
2. "Ephrata" Seminary for Religious School and Kindergarten Teachers, Rehov Ben-Yefune, Bak'a, Jerusalem. Tel. 3745.	A, B, C, D	Hostel
3. Liphshits Religious Seminary for School Teachers, 17 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem. Tel. 3948.	A, B, C, D	With hostel
4. A.L. Levinsky Seminary for School and Kindergarten Teachers, 186 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Tel. 24755.	A, B, C, D	
5. School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary (Kibbutz Seminary), 22 Rehov Bnei Dan, Tel Aviv. Tel. 24318.	C & D	With boarding school
6. "Talpiot" Religious School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, 29 Rehov Melchett, Tel Aviv. Tel. 21436.	A, B, C, D	
7. A. Shine School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, Petah Tikva. Tel 911326. P.O.B. 174.	A, B, C, D	With boarding school
8. School and Kindergarten Teachers' Seminary (co-educational), Zeot. Tel. 923336. Doar Kfar Saba.	C & D	With boarding school
9. Pardes Hag'dud School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, Natanya. P.O.B. 298.	A, B, C, D	Reduced housing conditions in students Beit Hahalutzot
10. Washington Hill Religious School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, Emek Shorek Mobile Post. Tel. Gan Yavne 39.	D	With boarding school
11. Hadassim School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary. Tel. 17 Even Yehuda, Post Tel Aviv.	A, B, C, D	With boarding school
12. A.D. Gordon School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, 7 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Haifa. Tel. 3886.	A, B & C	
13. Religious School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, 7 Rehov Yalag, Haifa. Tel. 6181.	A, B, C, D	
14. Oranim School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary (Kibbutz Seminary). Tel. 343, Post Kiryat Amal.	C & D	With boarding school

Vocational Teachers Seminaries (state maintained)*

15. Physical Training Teachers Seminary, Rehov Hayarkon, opposite Yona Camp. Tel. 25905, Tel Aviv.
16. Vocational Handicraft Training Teachers Seminary, 5 Rehov Ranak, Tel Aviv. Tel. 24568.
17. Training school for Nutrition and Home Economics Teachers, (female), Hakirya, Romema, Jerusalem. Tel. 62237.
18. Training school for Agricultural Teachers, in A. Shine School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary Petah Tikva. P.O.B. 174.

Vocational Teachers Seminaries (Dependent)*

19. Vocational Handwork Teachers Seminary, Beit Hase'irot Hamizrachi, 16 Rehov Hes, Tel Aviv. Tel. 20108.
20. Music Teachers Training School, 21 Rehov Shapira, Tel Aviv.
21. Art Teachers Training School, 7 Rehov Lessele, Tel Aviv. Tel. 22281.
22. Art Teachers Training School, in Bezalel, Jerusalem. Tel. 2940. P.O.B. 7084.

Village Teachers Training Schools

23. Yearly Training School for Village Teachers, Beit Eliezer, Nahalal.
24. Religious Yearly Training School for Village Teachers, Washington Hill, Emek Shorek Mobile Post. Tel. 39 Givat Yavne.
25. State Training School for Education in the Negev. P.O.B. 10, Beersheba.

REGISTRATION AT ALL SEMINARY OFFICES

* Candidates who have completed 11 years of education will be accepted for Class A.

A) Apart from the above Institutes, there are three Teachers Seminaries for Army personnel, as follows: A. L. Levinsky Seminary for School and Kindergarten Teachers, Tel Aviv; the Ahad Ha'am School, 8 Rehov Bezalel Jaffa, Tel Aviv; and to the A. D. Gordon School and Kindergarten Teachers Seminary, Haifa. Registration for these schools may be made through the Department of Education, Army Headquarters.

B) There are also Pedagogical Preparatory classes attached to Secondary Schools in various places throughout the country.

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Business Offers

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